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Census of Construction Industries

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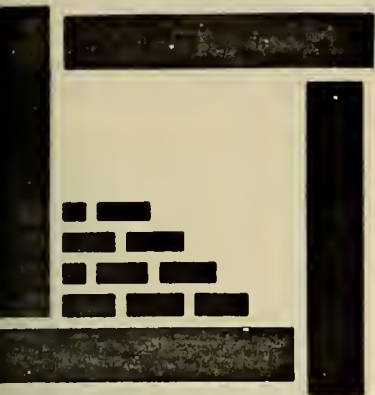
Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1794



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The publications
from the 1982 Economic and
Agriculture Censuses are dedicated
to the memory of Shirley Kallek,
Associate Director for Economic Fields.
During her career at the Bureau of the
Census (1955 to 1983), she continually
directed efforts to improve
the timeliness and accuracy of
economic statistics.



FINAL REPORT
INDUSTRY SERIES

1982 Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-1 to 28
Changed October 1986

CHANGE SHEET

This revision is to table 4 in the original publications for Industry Series CC82-I-1 to 27 and table 8 for Industry Series CC82-I-28. In the stub, change 1982 (line 8) to read 1981 and 1981 (line 12) to read 1982.



U.S. Department
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1982

Census of Construction Industries

CC82-I-23

INDUSTRY SERIES

Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors

Industry 1794

Issued December 1984



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Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary
Clarence J. Brown, Deputy Secretary
Sidney Jones, Under Secretary for
Economic Affairs

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This report was prepared in the Construction Statistics Division under the general direction of Leonora M. Gross, Chief. Alan I. Blum, Assistant Division Chief for Industry Surveys, was responsible for the overall management of the census of construction industries. He guided the planning and implementation of the project and coordinated activities with other divisions.

A. William Visnansky supervised the preparation of this report. Barbara J. Hadden, Edward R. Glover, Otto G. Ricci, Marie Rustin-Sanhueza, and Shirley M. Baker made important contributions in such areas as developing specifications, procedures, and resolving problems.

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ECONOMIC CENSUSES OVER TIME

The early beginnings of America's industrial output were first measured in the United States in the 1810 Decennial Census and again in 1820, when questions on manufacturing were included with those for population. Beginning with the 1840 Decennial Census, there were enumerations of manufactures and mineral industries at 10-year intervals up to and including the year 1900 for manufactures and 1940 for mineral industries. The latter census was taken again for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Because of the increasing dominance of manufacturing in the early 20th century, Congress directed that quinquennial censuses of manufactures be taken beginning in 1905. However, from 1919 through 1939, these censuses were conducted every 2 years. The need for war-related current surveys in the early 1940's postponed the next census of manufactures until 1948 (for 1947). That census was again taken for 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Retail and wholesale trade data were first collected in 1930, and in 1933 information on selected service industries was added to the data-collection operation. These business censuses, as they were called, were again taken for 1935, 1939 (as part of the 1940 decennial program), 1948, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967.

Information on construction industries was first obtained in 1930 and again for 1935 and 1939. Data for the full spectrum of construction industries were not gathered again until 1968 (for 1967).

The need for transportation data to supplement information available from existing governmental or private sources was recognized by Congress in the late 1950's and early 1960's. The census of transportation (consisting of several surveys) was first taken for 1963 and again for 1967.

Since 1967, all of the above censuses have been taken quinquennially as part of the Census Bureau's economic census program. (For the 1977 censuses, the coverage of the service

industries was broadened from "selected services" to all services, except religious organizations and private households. A total of 41 additional four-digit standard industrial classifications¹ (SIC's) in 7 SIC major groups was added to the scope of the census. While most of the industries included for the first time for 1977 were covered again for 1982, some were not, i.e., hospitals; elementary and secondary schools; colleges, universities, and professional schools; junior colleges and technical institutes; labor unions and similar labor organizations; and political organizations.)

The first manufacturing census for an outlying area was conducted in Puerto Rico for the year 1909. Thereafter, with the exception of 1929, a census was taken at 10-year intervals through 1949. The first censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries in Puerto Rico were conducted for 1939. These censuses also were taken for the years 1949, 1954, 1958, 1963, and 1967. A census of construction industries was first introduced in Puerto Rico for 1967. These censuses of Puerto Rico have been taken since then for the years 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Censuses of manufactures, retail trade, wholesale trade, and selected service industries were conducted in Guam and the Virgin Islands of the United States for 1958, 1963, 1967, 1972, 1977, and 1982. Censuses of mineral industries were taken in the Virgin Islands of the United States for the years 1958, 1963, and 1967 but not since that time. A census of construction industries was also undertaken in these areas for 1972, 1977, and 1982.

Retail trade, wholesale trade, selected service industries, manufacturing, and construction industries were canvassed for the first time in the Northern Mariana Islands in 1983 (for 1982).

For 1982, the economic censuses and agriculture censuses were conducted concurrently.

USES OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are the major source for facts about the structure and functioning of the Nation's economy and provide essential information for government, business, industry, and the general public. They provide an important part of the framework for such composite measures as the gross national product, input-output measures, indexes of industrial production, and indexes measuring productivity and price levels. Information from the censuses is used to establish sampling frames and as benchmarks for current surveys of business activity, which are essential for measuring short-term economic conditions.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No.041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

State and local governments use census data to assess business activities within their jurisdictions. The private sector uses the data to forecast general economic conditions; analyze sales performance; lay out sales territories; allocate funds for advertising; decide on locations for new plants, warehouses, or stores; and measure potential markets in terms of size, geographic areas, kinds of business, and kinds of products made or sold.

Following every census, thousands of businesses and other users purchase reports. Likewise, census facts are widely disseminated by trade associations, business journals, and newspapers. Volumes containing census statistics are available in most major public and college libraries. All 1982 data are available on microfiche from the U.S. Government Printing Office and most data on computer tape from the Census Bureau. Finally, the more than 50 State Data Centers also are suppliers of economic census statistics.

AUTHORITY AND SCOPE OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES

The economic censuses are required by law under title 13 of the United States Code, sections 131, 191, and 224, which directs that they be taken at 5-year intervals for the years ending in 2 and 7. The 1982 Economic Censuses covered manufacturing, mining, construction industries, retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, and selected transportation activities. Special programs also cover minority-owned and women-owned businesses. The next economic censuses are scheduled to be taken in 1988 for the year 1987.

METHOD OF ACCOUNTING AND TIME COVERED

For the census report, respondents could use any system of accounting by which they maintained their books. Therefore, reports could be based on cash, accrual, or completion of contract methods of accounting.

A report was supposed to cover the calendar year 1982. If that involved considerable costs, fiscal year reporting was permitted if it did not produce great differences. However, all payroll and employment figures had to be reported for the calendar year.

CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES—SCOPE AND CLASSIFICATION

The 1982 Census of Construction Industries covers all employer establishments (establishments with payroll) primarily engaged in contract construction, construction on their own account for sale, or in subdividing real property into lots as defined in the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual.¹ This industrial classification system has been developed by experts on classification in government and private industry under the guidance of the Office of Management and Budget and is in general use among government agencies and among organizations outside the government.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

Contract construction—The SIC manual defines construction in three broad types of activity: (1) building construction by general contractors, (2) other construction by general contractors, and (3) construction by special trade contractors.

1. **Building construction by general contractors**—General building contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of dwellings, office buildings, stores, farm buildings, and other projects of a similar character.
2. **Other construction by general contractors**—Often referred to as heavy construction contractors, these contractors are primarily engaged in the construction of highways, streets, bridges, and tunnels; docks and piers; dams and water projects; sewage collection, treatment, and disposal facilities; storm sewer systems; air fields; and other heavy construction which involves either earth moving or the erection of structures and appurtenances, other than buildings.
3. **Construction by special trade contractors**—Special trade contractors are primarily engaged in specialized construction activities such as plumbing, painting, electrical work, carpentry, etc.

General contractors in both the building and the heavy construction field usually assume responsibility for an entire construction project, but may subcontract to others those portions of the project requiring special skills or equipment. Special trade contractors may work for general contractors, for other subcontractors, or may work directly for the owner of the property.

Construction on their own account, for sale—Operative builders are primarily engaged in constructing buildings or other structures on their own account, acting as their own general contractor. These structures are generally sold when completed. Investment builders, primarily engaged in construction on their own account for rent or lease, were not included within the scope of the construction census.

Subdividers and developers, except cemeteries—The SIC manual defines subdividers and developers, except cemeteries, as establishments engaged in subdividing real property into lots, except cemetery lots, and in developing it for resale on their own account or for others.

In this system, each establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its major activity.

Each establishment receiving a questionnaire was requested to report the percent of total business receipts for each kind-of-business activity engaged in during 1982. This information was used for the computer assignment of appropriate industry classifications. During this work, various tests were also made using other data reported on the questionnaire. The proportion of construction receipts to total business receipts was checked to verify that the establishment was primarily in construction. Also taken into consideration were the types of structures worked on during the year and the extent of work undertaken for other contractors.

Construction establishments often engage in various construction activities, but in only a few instances do the SIC industry categories take into consideration combinations of activities. An example is SIC 1711, which includes establishments primarily engaged in plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation, and refrigeration work. It is necessary, however, to assign a single industry code to the establishment based on its major activity.

Therefore, the statistics shown for an industry reflect not only the primary activity of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary activities.

The structure of the Standard Industrial Classification System makes it possible to classify or tabulate establishments by major group (two-digit), industry group (three-digit), or industry (four-digit) according to the degree of detail available and needed.

ESTABLISHMENT BASIS OF REPORTING

The census of construction industries is conducted on an establishment basis. A "construction establishment" is defined as a relatively permanent office or other place of business which has been established for the management of more than a single project or job and is expected to be maintained on a continuing basis. Such "establishment" activities include, but are not limited to, estimating, bidding, scheduling, purchasing, supervising, and operating the actual construction work being conducted at one or more construction sites.

Exceptions to the "relatively permanent office" rule were that: (1) in case of joint ventures, a separate establishment report was required covering the joint venture entity even though established to undertake only a single project; and (2) to the extent that separate legal entities were set up to carry out only a given project or part of a project, then a separate establishment report was also required for each legal entity.

To the extent that several companies shared or operated out of a single office or place of business, each such legal entity engaged in construction was considered a separate establishment and each was requested to file the necessary "establishment" report covering the activities it conducted in or from that common office.

Companies with more than one construction establishment were required to submit a separate report for each such establishment operated during all or any part of 1982.

Separate construction reports were not required for each project or construction site. Aggregated information was included in the report of the construction establishment responsible for the work of the construction projects and sites.

If an establishment engaged in two or more distinctly different lines of economic activity (wholesale or retail trade, service, manufacturing, construction, mining, etc.) at the same place of business, it was requested to file a separate report appropriate to each activity, provided that the activity was of substantial size and separate records were maintained or substantially accurate estimates could be prepared.

If a separate establishment report could not be prepared for each activity, then a construction report was requested covering all activities of that establishment providing that the 1982 gross receipts from construction activities exceeded the gross receipts from each of its other activities.

An establishment is not necessarily identical with a "company" or "enterprise," which may consist of one or more establishments. The census of construction industries figures represent a summary of records for individual establishments rather than for companies. The census tabulations, therefore, differ from those prepared on a company basis.

Construction businesses with no payroll during 1982 (nonemployers) were not required to file census reports. Collection and tabulation of data for these businesses are described in the section on "Sample Design." Foreign construction activities were not included in this census.

SAMPLE DESIGN, ESTIMATION PROCEDURES, AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

The firms included in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries were identified as part of an operation common to all 1982 Economic Censuses. Construction firms were divided into employers (firms with payroll) and nonemployers (firms without payroll). Statistical information for the employers was obtained in the census by a survey which included all medium size and large employers and a sample of the smaller ones. Census reports were not required from the nonemployers. Statistics on them were obtained from administrative records of other agencies of the Federal Government based on information supplied directly to the agencies.

Employer Firms

Developing the sampling frame for employer firms—This operation started with obtaining a list of all construction firms in the active records of the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) which were subject to payment of Federal Insurance Contributions Act taxes. The basic source for this list has been the Internal Revenue Service Business Master File, a comprehensive list of firms engaged in business activities in the United States. The file contains the name, address, and form of ownership of each firm and also indicates whether or not the firm is subject to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. Each firm in this file is assigned a unique employer identification (EI) number which it uses in filing its various reports with the IRS. The Social Security Administration (SSA) maintains a similar list using the same identification numbers, which also contains information on the industrial classification of each firm. The Bureau of the Census obtained both of these lists and combined them.

Under special arrangements which safeguarded the confidentiality of the information, the Bureau also obtained administrative-record data on payrolls and receipts and added these data to the combined list. The list, thus created from the IRS-SSA information, was a list of employer firms. However, for the 1982 Economic Censuses the basic reporting unit is the "establishment." Therefore, steps were taken to identify the individual establishments of those firms which operate more than one place of business. The information for making this determination was obtained by means of the Company Organization Survey (COS), an annual canvass of all known multiestablishment firms and large single-establishment firms. Thus, the 1982 Economic Census list for single-establishment employer firms was obtained from the IRS-SSA, but the list of establishments of multi-establishment employer companies was obtained directly from those companies in the COS.

In general, the IRS-SSA list provided sufficient industrial classification data to assign a firm to the proper economic census, but there were a number of firms for which this information was inadequate or unavailable. A special form, NC-9923, General Report, was mailed to all such firms, requesting information on the nature of the firm's activities. From the information reported, the firm was given an industrial classification code and assigned to the appropriate economic census. Since construction firms found in this way were identified as such, only after the regular census mailing had taken place, they were treated as a supplement to the basic list.

For 1982, some data will be published for Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSA's) and selected Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's). Therefore, each establishment was assigned to an SMSA code or to the balance of a State. The balance of the State was considered to be a separate cell for the selection process. In States where none of the SMSA's had more than 500,000 inhabitants in the 1970 Decennial Census, all establishments were assigned to the balance of the State.

Selecting the employer sample—A construction universe of about 464,000 single establishment employer firms and 6,500 multiestablishment employers, accounting for another 13,000 construction establishments, was developed by the procedures described above. From this universe, a sample of 172,000 employer establishments was selected. This sample was generally organized by standard industrial classification (SIC) in State sequence. The sample was designed to provide publishable estimates for the most construction industries at the State and selected SMSA level. It consisted of all construction establishments in multiestablishment companies, all single-establishment companies with the payroll equivalent of 20 employees or more, and a sample of single-establishment companies with less than 20 employees. There were three SIC's for which this standard plan was not used: SIC 1622, Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors; SIC 1795, Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors; and SIC 1796, Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors.

The number of establishments classified in each of these three industries is very small and consequently, all single-unit establishments in these three industries were included in the sample. For sampling purposes, the number of employees was estimated from the 1981 payroll data in the administrative records, using an industry average wage per employee. The sampling was accomplished using a systematic method within each four-digit SIC. If the SIC code for an establishment was not complete, it was sampled as part of a two-digit group (e.g., 1520 was sampled as 1500, 1620 as part of 1600) except for non-classifiable cases in two-digit group 17. These were sampled as part of 1799 which is Special Trade Contractors, Not Elsewhere Classified. For the establishments with less than 20 employees, the sample was selected by sorting the establishments into State by SMSA by SIC by payroll sequences, and drawing a systematic sample of at least two establishments within each cell, with the probability of selection being proportional to the 1981 payroll. If the State-SMSA-SIC cell had two or less establishments in the frame, all establishments were selected (a 100-percent sample). A 100-percent sample was taken of the construction firms identified from the NC-9923, General Report, and of the transfers from other census trade areas. These latter cases were identified during the processing stages. These were caused either by changes of activity in the firm since the last updating of the classification file, or errors in the mailout classification. These cases were all added to the construction census, with certainty.

Estimation procedures for 1982 and 1977 data—Since all larger employer firms and some smaller ones were included in the census, sample estimation was required only for the universe of firms not selected with certainty. The published statistics are the totals of the estimates for the sampled firms and the

aggregates for the certainty (larger) firms. All estimates for 1982 and 1977 published here are simple unbiased estimates of the form:

$$x'_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_c} x_i}{n_c}$$

where: x'_c is the simple unbiased estimate of a characteristic for a publication cell.

x_i is the reported value of a characteristic for an individual establishment in the publication cell.

p_i is the selection probability of that firm.

n_c is the number of firms in the sample for the cell.

This method of estimation was used for all 1982 and 1977 characteristics. Before this formula was applied, it was necessary to convert into dollars those distributions of construction receipts which had been reported by the establishments as percentages—construction receipts by type of project, location of project, etc.

Reliability of employer statistics—Since the estimates for employer establishments in these reports are based on the samples, they are subject to sampling variability and may be expected to differ from results which would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same forms and procedures. The sampling errors shown in the tables were estimates directly from the sample reports, using methods appropriate for the sample design and form of estimation used.

The relative standard error is a measure of sampling variability, i.e., the variation that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. As calculated for this report, the relative standard error also partially reflects the effect of random errors of response and processing, but it does not take into account the effect of any consistent biases due to those types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the relative standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference is less than twice the relative standard error and about 99 out of 100 that it is less than 2-1/2 times the relative standard error. Individual estimates with large relative standard errors have been shown in the published tables. Any such estimates should be used with caution. The very large relative standard errors generally occur for the smaller estimates.

Although relative standard errors have been calculated for all of the published statistics, they are shown for each statistic only in the tables presenting detailed statistics. The other tables show relative standard errors only for some characteristics because of lack of space.

Separate measures of reporting and processing errors are not available. However, estimates which were subject to large errors of these types are likely to have been detected and corrected, or withheld from publication in the process of the review of the data for reasonableness and consistency. Other specific qualifications of the published data are indicated in footnotes to the tables.

The statistics in this report were based on data received by the time of final publication. Data were imputed for

establishments that did not report by that date. Selected establishments were contacted again to obtain as much information on the telephone as possible. Late data received in early 1984 were substituted for imputed data when the difference between the two was significant. Some publication cells in which more than 50 percent of the data were imputed have been suppressed.

Nonemployer Firms

General—As described earlier, the information derived from the business income tax returns of all firms was matched to the census employer file on the basis of common identification numbers. Those business income tax returns which could not be matched, were further classified on the basis of several characteristics. Returns with characteristics consistent with firms without payroll were treated as nonemployers. The nonemployer construction firms were not required to file census reports.

For "number of establishments," each separate income tax return was assumed to be an establishment. "All business receipts" was based on receipts information reported on the tax return. In 1982, this group accounted for 60 percent of the total number of construction establishments, but accounted for only 8 percent of all business receipts of all construction establishments.

Qualifications to the nonemployer data—Since no sampling was involved in the nonemployer establishments, the statistics for nonemployers are not subject to sampling variability. However, these data are subject to an unknown amount of reporting and processing errors which could not be detected by the Census Bureau.

CENSUS REPORT FORMS

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries was obtained from employer establishments primarily through the use of eight questionnaires, determined by industry classification and size. Standard forms and short forms were developed for each of the three two-digit SIC groups (15, 16, and 17), and for the establishments classified in SIC 6552. Establishments with 50 or more employees all received the standard form. A sub-sample of establishments with fewer than 50 employees received short forms instead of the standard forms. The short forms covered only major items and omitted most of the detail found in the longer forms.

In reviewing and developing the questionnaires, comments and recommendations were solicited from construction trade associations and appropriate advisory groups. The Census Bureau surveyed several thousand firms representing all economic activities to gain insight into the way companies maintain records and to see whether new information could be collected.

DATA PROCESSING

The 1982 census report forms were mailed out in December 1982. Collection of these report forms, also by mail, was essentially completed in July 1983. They were mailed from and

returned to the Census Bureau's Data Preparation Division in Jeffersonville, Ind., where routine editing and coding of the report forms were also accomplished.

The returned reports underwent extensive processing. A preliminary edit done at the time of data entry identified obviously deficient reports and reports needing clarification. When necessary, these problems were resolved by further contact with the respondents. Next, the data were transmitted to Census Bureau headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Data records, then, underwent a detailed computer review and analysis. The records containing significant problems were referred for further analytical review and, if necessary, contacts were made with the respondents. The computer performed most classification coding (such as industry coding, geographic coding, and size coding) and imputation for missing items or for the small number of reports not received in time for tabulation. The imputation was performed on an industry (or industry group)-State (or geographic group) basis using all available response and administrative data.

The data records were then tabulated on an industry basis. Industry totals were subjected to analytical review, and selected statistics were prepared for the preliminary reports. Corrections resulting from this review were made to the computer records and final tabulations were produced.

The review of a preliminary report for an industry often uncovered the need for corrections or revisions to the data for another industry for which a preliminary report had already been published. The final reports incorporate all revisions and corrections made during the review of the preliminary reports and contain considerable more data than were published in those reports.

GEOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION

Information for the 1982 Census of Construction Industries' final industry report series is classified on the basis of two types of geographic distributions: (1) physical location of the establishment, and (2) location of construction work. Separate State codes were assigned based on this information.

The geographic area reports series presents similar data by industry for each State (physical location of the establishment) and for selected SCSA's and SMSA's.

DUPLICATION IN RECEIPTS

The aggregate of construction receipts reported by all construction establishments in each of the several industry, geographic area, or other groupings in this census, contains varying amounts of duplication, since the construction work (and the receipts) of one firm may be subcontracted to other construction firms and also be included in the subcontractors' receipts. To avoid this duplication, a "net construction receipts" figure has been derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts.

Duplication in receipts between other construction and non-construction industries results from the use of products of these other industries as input materials by construction establishments. "Value added," avoids this duplication and is, for most purposes, the best measure for comparing the relative economic importance of industries or areas. "Value added," is

defined in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries as equal to all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. However, for SIC 6552 and SIC 1531 where land receipts are significant, value added is defined as equal to all business receipts less land receipts, payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels.

SPECIAL TABULATIONS

Special tabulations of data collected in the 1982 Census of Construction Industries may be obtained on computer tape or in tabular form. The data will be in summary form and subject to the same rules prohibiting disclosure of confidential information (including name, address, kind of business, or other data for individual business establishments or companies), as are the regular publications.

Special tabulations are prepared on a cost basis. A request for a cost estimate, as well as exact and detailed specifications of the type and format of the data to be provided, should be directed to the Chief, Construction Statistics Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., 20233.

To discuss a special tabulation before submitting specifications, call 301-763-5435.

RELATIONSHIPS OF THE ECONOMIC CENSUSES TO CURRENT SURVEYS

The Census Bureau also conducts current surveys (monthly, quarterly, and annually) to keep abreast of the rapid changes in business conditions, new processes, new materials, and shifting demands of goods and services. The census universe provides the sampling frame, weights, and benchmarks on which some of these current surveys are based. The accuracy of the measures derived from these current surveys is directly related to the completeness of information provided in the censuses.

COMPARABILITY OF CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES DATA WITH OTHER DATA

Data contained in the reports of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries are not the same as the data published in the Census Bureau's monthly Construction Reports, Series C30, Value of New Construction Put in Place. The main difference is that the C30 series covers all new construction put in place without regard to who is performing the construction activity, whereas, the construction census figures cover both new construction and

maintenance and repair work, but only for establishments classified in the construction industry. Force account construction activity—construction work performed by the labor force of a nonconstruction company for itself, or by other entities (Federal, State, or local governments) for themselves, or by property owners for themselves—probably accounts for more than half of the difference in the data of the two series of reports. Other factors contributing to the difference are that the census data do not include: (1) the value of materials supplied by the owners of projects, (2) the value of separate architectural and engineering services and, to a lesser extent, (3) the value of construction work performed for others by firms outside the scope of construction (manufacturers who install, lumber yards and other businesses, etc.).

Data contained in the reports of the census of construction industries may also differ from industry data in "Employment and Earnings Statistics," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and "Statistics of Income," published by the Internal Revenue Service. These differences arise from varying definitions of scope, coverage, timing, classification, and methodology. Their effect is not fully known.

ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

The following abbreviations and symbols are used in this publication:

- * Sampling error exceeds 40 percent.
- ** All employees (average) is the sum of construction workers during pay period including 12th of March, May, August, and November divided by 4, added to all others, March 12th.
- Represents zero.
- † Represents total construction receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- †† Represents all business receipts less payments for construction work subcontracted to others, and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. In SIC's 1531 and 6552, land receipts are also subtracted from "all business receipts." (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- ‡ Possible duplication in data. (See Duplication in Receipts.)
- (D) Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies; data are included in higher level totals.
- (NA) Not available.
- (S) Withheld because estimate did not meet publication standards on the basis of either the response rate, associated standard error, or a consistency review.
- (W) Greater than zero but less than 1 percent.
- n.s.k. Not specified by kind.

Users' Guide for Locating Statistics in This Report by Table Number

Statistics	For U.S.	By State	By employ- ment size	By receipts size	By type, class, ownership, kind of business, and location of construction ¹	By speciali- zation in types of construction
Assets and depreciation (gross book value):						
Beginning of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
End of year—total	1, 3	1	5	6		
End of year—structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Depreciation charges during the year— structures, machinery and equipment	3					
Capital expenditures:						
Total capital expenditures	1, 3	1	5	6		
New structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Used structures—machinery and equipment	3					
Communication services, payments for	2					
Employees:						
All employees—average number	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers—average number	1, 2, 9					
Other employees—March	2					
Employer costs for fringe benefits—legally required and voluntary expenditures	2					
Establishments:						
Number in business at end of year	2					
Number in business during the year	1, 2, 4, 9	1, 9	5	6		8
Hours—construction workers:						
Total	1, 2, 9	1, 9	5	6		
Quarterly	2, 9	9				
Inventories	4					
Materials, components, supplies, and fuels— payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		
Payroll:						
First quarter, all employees	2					
Annual:						
All employees	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Construction workers	1, 2	1				
Other employees	2					
Power, fuels, and lubricants—payments for	2					
Profile of the industry—selected industry averages	12					
Proprietors and working partners	2					
Ratios, State	13	13				
Receipts:						
All business receipts	2		5	6	11	
Construction receipts, total	1, 2, 4	1	5	6	2, 7, 10	8
For work subcontracted in from others	2					
Other business receipts and land receipts ²	2					
Net construction receipts	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Value added	1, 2	1	5	6		8
Rental payments:						
Total	1, 2	1	5	6		
For machinery and equipment	2					
For structures	2					
Repairs to structures and related facilities	2					
Repairs to machinery and equipment	2					
Storage capacity for fuels ³	2					
Subcontract work to others, payments for	1, 2	1	5	6		8

Note: Data for 1977 and earlier years are also available in some of these tables.

¹Type—buildings, roads, etc. Class—new construction or maintenance and repair work. Ownership—private or government owned.

²Other business receipts and land receipts are shown separately for SIC's 1531 and 6552 only.

³Storage capacity for fuels shown only for SIC's 1611, 1622, 1623, and 1629.

Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors

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Statistics for Establishments Without Payroll appear in the U.S. Industry Summary Report.

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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Establishments classified in this industry are primarily engaged in excavation work, foundation work, and digging and loading, in connection with building construction, heavy, or engineering construction. For specific examples, refer to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual and its 1977 supplement.¹

During 1982, there were 19,646 establishments with payroll classified in this industry.² All business receipts of these establishments amounted to \$8.5 billion, of which \$8.2 billion were receipts for construction work. Their payments for construction work subcontracted to others amounted to \$844 million, leaving net construction receipts of about \$7.3 billion. Value added for 1982 was \$5.5 billion. (See Introduction and appendixes for explanation of terms.)

The establishments in this industry made payments of \$1.6 billion for materials, components, and supplies purchased for use in construction work for others, purchased and subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use, purchased and then resold to others, and purchased and used in construction work for their own account. However, materials furnished to contractors by owners of projects are, of course, not included. Payments of \$546 million were also made for selected power, fuels, and lubricants purchased during the year from other companies or received from other establishments of the parent company.

¹Standard Industrial Classification Manual: 1972. For sale by Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Stock No. 041-001-00066-6. 1977 Supplement. Stock No. 003-005-00176-0.

²Limited data for establishments in this industry without payroll (nonemployers) will be included in the U.S. industry summary report to be published after the individual industry reports have been issued.

Establishments with 10 employees or more, while representing only 16 percent of the total number of employer establishments in this industry, accounted for 70 percent of all business receipts.

Total average employment in the industry showed an increase of 31 percent from 1977 to a total of 136 thousand employees. Total payroll for 1982 amounted to \$2.2 billion. Hours worked by construction workers during the first quarter of 1982 were 37.6 million hours, while hours worked during the third quarter were 52.8 million hours.

Payments of \$406 million for employer costs for fringe benefits (not included in payroll) represent expenditures during the year for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees—such as employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, pension plans, and welfare plans.

The 1982 estimates for establishments with payroll in all of the construction industries are based on a probability sample consisting of about 172,000 construction establishments. The estimates for this particular industry are based on a sample of about 7,400 establishments.

The statistics reported by each establishment cover all of its activities, not just construction. Therefore, aggregates of such data for an industry reflect not only the primary construction activities of the establishments in the industry, but also their secondary construction activities and any nonconstruction activities.

All data shown are based on current dollars for the years specified and have not been adjusted for price changes or inflation between 1977 and 1982.

Table 1. General Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	1982							
	Number of establishments	Employees**		Payroll		Construction worker hours (thousands)	Total construction receipts	Net construction receipts†
		All	Construction workers	All employees	Construction workers			
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
United States	19 646	135 968	115 059	2 151 859	1 756 734	183 896	8 181 330	7 336 965
Alabama	210	2 465	1 633	30 948	23 977	2 715	114 993	102 771
Alaska	113	1 412	1 126	33 237	28 382	1 757	126 323	118 904
Arizona	222	1 782	1 528	30 530	24 842	2 603	133 517	120 966
Arkansas	227	1 434	1 302	22 384	19 316	2 339	96 631	91 792
California	1 166	9 121	7 427	183 939	146 082	9 768	746 039	638 265
Colorado	522	3 919	3 387	63 611	50 705	5 185	222 599	202 463
Connecticut	376	2 118	1 821	38 673	32 077	3 136	137 722	124 428
Delaware	34	409	343	6 904	5 244	775	23 529	20 374
District of Columbia	5	(D)	115	(D)	1 506	132	6 154	(D)
Florida	682	6 503	5 443	89 372	71 717	9 750	376 068	336 314
Georgia	316	2 026	1 802	27 687	23 895	3 168	119 516	108 754
Hawaii	39	380	296	7 745	5 325	417	29 735	23 824
Idaho	91	428	376	5 203	4 574	504	21 550	20 318
Illinois	787	4 931	4 135	93 650	76 447	5 844	354 890	318 485
Indiana	518	2 884	2 443	44 212	38 089	3 806	155 921	144 474
Iowa	387	1 654	1 423	20 812	17 992	2 099	75 892	71 284
Kansas	322	1 897	1 624	29 289	23 519	2 686	108 273	98 198
Kentucky	299	1 341	1 178	19 067	15 109	1 753	79 733	63 260
Louisiana	358	4 108	3 501	70 294	56 601	6 018	258 773	239 483
Maine	263	1 562	1 286	19 908	17 002	2 266	67 983	61 661
Maryland	309	3 048	2 627	44 981	36 175	4 179	154 823	137 879
Massachusetts	488	3 578	2 934	59 361	47 384	4 803	191 478	177 940
Michigan	760	3 751	3 123	58 370	47 920	4 464	222 826	197 245
Minnesota	471	2 684	2 279	42 834	34 523	3 423	154 778	139 996
Mississippi	159	1 270	1 125	14 822	12 770	1 962	70 697	65 389
Missouri	550	3 085	2 642	48 681	39 952	3 650	169 418	151 662
Montana	134	604	519	9 396	7 579	903	36 475	32 445
Nebraska	252	1 408	1 254	20 321	16 762	2 089	73 737	68 302
Nevada	98	614	527	11 972	10 106	765	41 309	37 030
New Hampshire	226	1 028	871	13 001	11 286	1 473	46 815	42 989
New Jersey	578	3 423	2 934	60 186	50 862	4 599	241 939	218 004
New Mexico	120	960	784	14 282	10 258	1 350	48 490	45 982
New York	960	6 052	5 106	101 887	82 890	8 298	363 877	327 421
North Carolina	495	3 049	2 609	28 526	23 485	4 153	114 344	105 749
North Dakota	140	895	777	13 097	11 118	1 257	52 211	48 341
Ohio	957	5 533	4 658	95 552	77 449	7 189	325 564	294 860
Oklahoma	383	2 611	2 133	42 458	33 684	3 786	159 054	147 961
Oregon	255	1 522	1 231	24 942	20 429	1 621	100 475	84 198
Pennsylvania	923	7 098	5 991	110 048	90 816	9 272	397 208	349 498
Rhode Island	129	647	533	10 735	9 088	940	33 132	29 872
South Carolina	188	1 508	1 318	18 690	14 809	2 418	74 778	66 481
South Dakota	75	(D)	405	(D)	5 325	603	27 651	(D)
Tennessee	343	3 481	2 998	48 554	39 523	5 303	220 824	180 263
Texas	1 422	14 302	12 415	223 464	183 437	21 717	886 417	808 459
Utah	176	1 006	901	13 496	11 595	1 398	53 287	48 736
Vermont	169	723	606	8 737	7 250	1 131	34 807	33 035
Virginia	509	4 025	3 496	53 608	42 930	5 478	198 631	176 600
Washington	518	2 291	1 938	37 110	30 439	2 483	142 084	119 842
West Virginia	224	1 017	896	15 161	12 493	1 277	55 062	51 969
Wisconsin	534	2 798	2 358	43 564	36 863	3 655	168 088	151 387
Wyoming	148	978	869	18 199	15 117	1 511	65 197	61 269

1982—Con.						1977			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—			Location of establishment
Value added††	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	Capital expenditures, other than land	End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets	All employees**	Total construction receipts	Value added††				
I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	B	H	M	
5 507 225	2 121 058	844 364	428 287	404 712	5 203 228	104 092	4 215 722	2 993 648	1	1	1	U.S.
66 052	37 738	12 222	7 244	6 405	61 211	1 520	46 486	33 710	4	4	3	Ala.
102 241	27 489	7 418	11 608	4 252	64 117	250	16 175	13 492	6	5	10	Alaska
91 200	41 854	12 550	5 720	4 867	68 825	1 014	44 155	30 532	6	5	21	Ariz.
74 446	37 109	4 839	4 832	11 999	60 780	816	30 741	20 197	9	8	4	Ark.
498 603	177 439	107 774	67 089	31 171	380 342	7 698	501 434	335 657	3	2	3	Calif.
160 068	53 715	20 135	12 543	11 990	156 095	2 940	103 256	76 165	6	4	4	Colo.
90 202	35 950	13 293	4 637	8 649	71 837	1 603	59 346	41 222	6	6	12	Conn.
15 795	4 741	3 155	(D)	1 278	(D)	302	13 321	9 379	13	11	13	Del.
3 510	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	68	3 493	2 326	-	-	-	D.C.
245 741	96 527	39 754	23 125	16 770	206 075	2 678	97 381	69 392	3	3	5	Fla.
77 475	33 285	10 762	6 677	7 010	78 799	1 298	46 016	32 415	7	6	8	Ga.
19 213	6 516	5 911	2 796	(D)	18 499	377	19 887	19 882	7	6	-	Hawaii
15 813	5 018	1 232	960	1 127	22 900	333	7 971	6 349	13	10	20	Idaho
254 740	89 081	36 405	14 264	15 392	263 239	5 087	233 395	175 429	4	3	4	Ill.
107 702	43 763	11 446	4 337	7 303	124 191	3 316	120 740	86 263	6	5	6	Ind.
55 180	18 914	4 608	1 737	4 320	76 333	2 112	77 618	55 593	10	9	11	Iowa
68 500	31 405	10 074	4 487	6 969	91 286	1 640	59 208	43 533	6	7	11	Kans.
47 753	18 290	16 473	2 812	2 783	58 249	2 149	70 912	56 839	8	7	12	Ky.
177 099	67 842	19 290	12 867	16 189	168 314	1 472	54 324	38 388	4	3	3	La.
46 140	17 443	6 322	1 327	3 511	40 928	1 280	35 817	26 877	10	10	14	Maine
110 628	36 357	16 943	11 541	5 317	76 106	2 861	107 897	81 471	5	4	7	Md.
135 983	49 529	13 537	12 324	7 950	100 728	2 739	110 986	81 127	6	4	9	Mass.
147 433	56 359	25 580	8 832	9 157	180 322	4 358	204 459	139 844	5	4	7	Mich.
108 289	38 749	14 782	4 815	10 358	119 600	2 687	116 224	86 434	6	5	5	Minn.
54 622	11 579	5 307	8 165	5 566	29 866	614	26 053	17 746	9	6	5	Miss.
118 918	36 010	17 755	4 947	7 105	141 681	3 126	114 718	80 712	5	5	6	Mo.
24 534	8 969	4 030	1 103	3 259	39 248	495	13 114	10 170	12	12	17	Mont.
51 512	19 130	5 435	940	2 422	67 116	554	23 133	18 118	8	7	6	Nebr.
30 287	8 863	4 278	4 371	1 736	28 070	497	21 683	18 065	8	7	7	Nev.
31 630	12 558	3 826	930	1 138	24 559	878	24 642	17 681	11	11	18	N.H.
156 181	66 932	23 934	11 393	9 036	137 936	2 801	117 295	79 730	5	4	5	N.J.
37 429	10 232	2 507	2 879	3 314	33 176	323	13 420	8 137	9	8	10	N. Mex.
238 297	101 347	36 456	13 552	13 488	177 016	6 086	252 770	173 466	4	3	6	N.Y.
80 001	29 309	8 595	3 492	5 483	105 104	2 391	78 473	54 313	8	7	9	N.C.
34 977	15 464	3 870	2 233	2 493	39 841	481	19 697	12 924	10	8	10	N. Dak.
208 368	98 614	30 704	14 194	15 880	207 565	5 577	240 521	165 639	4	4	5	Ohio
114 928	36 638	11 093	5 862	9 374	104 647	1 393	58 156	41 486	7	6	6	Okla.
62 583	25 551	16 277	3 669	2 702	60 072	1 312	60 707	42 115	9	5	6	Oreg.
255 094	102 623	47 710	13 355	15 659	245 297	6 515	241 046	174 322	3	3	5	Pa.
23 237	8 151	3 260	1 275	1 194	18 548	451	14 014	10 402	14	15	15	R.I.
46 338	21 521	8 297	4 838	4 296	54 364	812	31 842	21 728	10	8	7	S.C.
15 981	(D)	(D)	(D)	1 677	30 576	419	13 986	10 109	-	-	8	S. Dak.
135 054	48 254	40 561	11 909	13 683	150 419	2 091	66 444	45 722	5	4	4	Tenn.
585 961	244 757	77 958	48 563	51 215	498 827	6 962	241 383	166 838	3	2	3	Tex.
38 433	12 966	4 551	979	3 147	38 898	952	33 511	22 778	12	9	10	Utah
26 101	9 470	1 772	539	1 948	26 990	420	10 595	8 609	14	13	14	Vt.
124 409	54 724	22 031	17 149	12 175	138 220	2 205	75 755	51 644	6	4	6	Va.
89 554	32 957	22 241	6 977	8 566	113 596	1 743	86 587	62 732	6	6	9	Wash.
42 548	11 710	3 093	2 109	2 800	32 548	1 106	28 273	22 359	9	8	16	W. Va.
112 246	41 340	16 700	9 012	6 974	116 993	2 621	102 717	76 071	6	5	8	Wis.
48 173	14 798	3 928	3 391	2 648	37 568	669	23 953	17 526	7	6	10	Wyo.

Table 2. Detailed Statistics for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
Number of establishments in business during year	19 646	16 521	15 981	12 634	1	2	2	3
Number of establishments in business at end of year	19 211	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Proprietors and working partners	7 412	10 009	10 692	10 782	2	3	3	4
All employees**	135 968	104 092	104 598	77 920	1	1	2	2
Construction workers:								
March	96 321	74 781	76 039	56 055	1	1	2	2
May	117 938	97 884	93 598	69 459	1	1	2	2
August	124 876	101 343	102 262	77 308	1	1	2	2
November	113 125	91 643	91 858	70 713	1	1	2	2
Average	115 059	91 522	92 592	69 529	1	1	2	2
Other employees:								
March	20 702	11 826	11 382	7 983	1	1	2	3
Construction worker hours (thousands):								
January to March	37 614	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
April to June	47 984	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
July to September	52 793	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
October to December	45 503	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Total hours worked	183 896	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Payroll, all employees	2 151 859	1 207 669	923 468	502 119	1	1	2	1
Payroll, construction workers	1 756 734	1 020 923	786 583	436 173	1	1	2	1
Payroll, other employees	395 124	186 746	136 885	66 022	1	1	2	2
First quarter payroll, all employees	423 383	220 121	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Employer costs for fringe benefits	406 281	246 361	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Legally required expenditures	305 218	144 243	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Voluntary expenditures	101 063	102 118	(NA)	(NA)	1	3	(NA)	(NA)
All business receipts	8 472 648	4 370 233	3 054 467	1 699 150	1	1	2	2
Total construction receipts	8 181 330	4 215 722	2 956 531	1 652 031	1	1	2	2
Receipts for work subcontracted in from others	3 105 846	2 194 749	1 401 078	724 685	1	1	2	4
Land receipts ¹	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Other business receipts	291 318	154 511	97 936	47 207	2	3	4	4
Net construction receipts†	7 336 965	3 929 674	2 722 914	1 522 665	1	1	2	2
Value added††	5 507 225	2 993 648	2 188 249	1 218 909	1	1	2	2
Selected payments	2 965 423	1 376 585	866 218	480 386	1	1	2	3
Materials, components, and supplies ²	1 575 371	883 844	632 601	350 885	1	1	2	3
Construction work subcontracted to others	844 364	286 048	233 617	129 491	1	1	2	2
Selected power, fuels, and lubricants	545 686	206 693	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Electricity	25 546	8 028	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Natural gas	9 164	3 132	(NA)	(NA)	2	2	(NA)	(NA)
Gasoline and diesel fuel (including gasohol)	470 497	172 041	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Other, including lubricating oils and greases	40 478	23 493	(NA)	(NA)	2	3	(NA)	(NA)
Storage capacity for fuels ³ (thousand gallons)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	428 287	220 273	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
For machinery and equipment	394 417	208 908	173 188	93 428	1	1	3	2
For structures	33 870	11 365	(NA)	(NA)	3	2	(NA)	(NA)
Selected purchased services	503 629	293 708	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Communication services	40 539	18 789	(NA)	(NA)	1	2	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to structures and related facilities	10 240	4 993	(NA)	(NA)	4	4	(NA)	(NA)
Repairs to machinery and equipment	452 850	269 926	(NA)	(NA)	1	1	(NA)	(NA)
Ownership of construction projects:								
Total construction receipts	8 181 330	4 215 722	2 956 531	1 652 031	1	1	2	2
Government owned	2 100 654	761 080	735 496	(NA)	2	1	2	(NA)
Privately owned	6 080 675	3 454 642	2 221 035	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

¹Data were collected separately for establishments classified in SIC 1531, Operative Builders and SIC 6552, Subdividers and Developers, Except Cemeteries. For all other industries, data are included in other business receipts.

²For 1967 and 1972, includes data for power, fuels, and lubricants.

³Data were collected only for establishments classified as heavy construction contractors.

Table 3. Assets, Capital Expenditures, and Depreciation for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	1982	1977	1972	1967	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)			
					1982	1977	1972	1967
STRUCTURES, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	5 033 453	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	404 712	480 723	359 344	175 377	1	2	3	3
New -----	246 655	320 844	268 211	127 062	2	2	4	3
Used -----	158 056	159 880	91 133	48 315	2	3	4	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	234 937	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	5 203 228	2 648 803	1 814 402	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	640 689	298 071	233 989	(NA)	1	1	3	(NA)
Structures, Additions, and Related Facilities								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	365 660	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	3	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	23 394	18 613	15 231	11 034	4	9	10	14
New structures and related facilities -----	17 526	13 224	9 427	5 660	5	7	9	13
Used structures and related facilities -----	5 867	5 389	5 804	5 374	9	12	11	15
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	8 789	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	10	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	380 265	166 131	117 679	(NA)	3	4	6	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	30 528	9 686	15 933	(NA)	3	6	12	(NA)
Machinery and Equipment								
Beginning-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 667 793	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	1	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	381 318	462 111	344 113	164 343	1	2	4	4
New machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	229 129	307 620	258 784	121 402	1	2	4	3
New automobiles and trucks, intended primarily for highway use -----	54 418	69 552	(NA)	(NA)	3	3	(NA)	(NA)
Used machinery and equipment, including automobiles and trucks -----	152 189	154 491	85 329	42 941	2	3	4	5
Retirements and disposition of depreciable assets -----	226 148	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)	4	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	4 822 963	2 482 672	1 696 723	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)
Depreciation charges during year -----	610 160	288 384	218 056	(NA)	1	1	2	(NA)

Table 4. Value of Inventories for Establishments With Payroll: 1982 and 1981

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Establishments with payroll	Relative standard error of estimate (percent)
All establishments:		
Number	19 646	1
Total construction receipts	8 181 330	1
Establishments with inventories:		
Number	1 885	13
Total construction receipts	1 705 871	1
Inventories¹:		
End of 1982, total	56 440	5
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	1 624	6
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 059	7
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	54 816	5
End of 1981, total	53 013	6
Value for establishments with LIFO reserve	1 924	9
Amount of LIFO reserve	1 111	7
Value for establishments with no LIFO reserve	51 089	6
Establishments with no inventories:		
Number	17 761	1
Total construction receipts	6 475 459	1

¹Inventories at cost or market prior to any adjustment to correct to LIFO values.

Table 5. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Employment Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with an average of—								
		1 to 4 employees	5 to 9 employees	10 to 19 employees	20 to 49 employees	50 to 99 employees	100 to 249 employees	250 to 499 employees	500 to 999 employees	1,000 employees or more
1982										
Number of establishments -----	19 646	12 711	3 800	1 818	985	241	80	6	3	1
All employees** -----	135 968	25 392	24 526	24 197	29 240	16 076	11 758	1 973	2 805	(D)
Payroll, all employees -----	2 151 859	261 702	316 417	388 016	514 489	339 697	252 126	33 027	46 384	(D)
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	183 896	31 315	30 473	31 839	40 225	25 713	17 743	2 891	3 694	(D)
All business receipts -----	8 472 648	1 263 940	1 247 844	1 424 696	1 929 854	2 606 314	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Total construction receipts -----	8 181 330	1 238 622	1 199 859	1 374 969	1 856 210	1 275 783	892 166	154 730	188 989	(D)
Net construction receipts† -----	7 336 965	1 162 878	1 107 181	1 247 568	1 640 262	1 117 600	780 094	121 777	159 604	(D)
Value added†† -----	5 507 225	863 022	840 155	936 022	1 248 724	841 673	588 359	74 696	114 572	(D)
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	2 121 058	325 173	315 010	361 272	465 182	654 419	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	844 364	75 744	92 678	127 401	215 948	158 183	112 072	32 953	29 385	(D)
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	428 287	40 950	57 998	71 861	97 639	85 877	52 052	9 687	12 222	(D)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	404 712	57 545	65 382	63 069	86 085	61 764	51 859	3 678	15 330	(D)
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	5 203 228	1 051 996	868 583	919 930	1 104 005	636 716	446 186	62 484	113 326	(D)
1977										
All employees** -----	104 092	21 659	20 716	21 374	22 168	8 352	6 045	3 779	(D)	-
Total construction receipts -----	4 215 722	823 107	761 385	803 938	960 790	427 624	269 321	169 557	(D)	-
Value added†† -----	2 993 648	597 195	546 270	583 372	684 194	288 498	187 159	106 960	(D)	-
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)										
All employees** -----	1	2	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-
Net construction receipts† -----	1	2	3	2	1	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	5	7	4	2	(W)	(W)	(W)	(W)	-

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Table 6. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Receipts Size Class: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	Total	Establishments with all business receipts of—									
		Less than \$25,000	\$25,000 to \$49,999	\$50,000 to \$99,999	\$100,000 to \$249,999	\$250,000 to \$499,999	\$500,000 to \$999,999	\$1,000,000 to \$2,499,999	\$2,500,000 to \$4,999,999	\$5,000,000 to \$9,999,999	\$10,000,000 or more
1982											
Number of establishments -----	19 646	2 536	2 114	3 614	5 643	2 546	1 583	1 049	333	151	74
All employees** -----	135 968	2 934	3 554	7 907	21 880	17 268	19 687	24 090	13 954	12 000	12 692
Payroll, all employees -----	2 151 859	8 726	21 347	66 128	229 777	235 565	308 065	438 503	288 174	264 763	290 809
Construction worker hours (thousands) -----	183 896	2 515	3 606	8 982	25 760	22 522	26 623	34 014	21 553	18 894	19 423
All business receipts -----	8 472 648	29 168	78 373	266 760	904 897	893 754	1 098 535	1 619 502	1 159 404	1 055 297	1 366 957
Total construction receipts -----	8 181 330	28 593	77 239	260 576	886 043	870 804	1 067 300	1 558 159	1 114 634	1 024 452	1 293 528
Net construction receipts† -----	7 336 965	26 116	72 983	249 171	841 538	812 017	982 369	1 390 356	981 141	890 260	1 091 013
Value added†† -----	5 507 225	18 060	53 410	181 515	620 017	609 738	746 121	1 040 820	742 444	674 740	820 356
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels -----	2 121 058	8 630	20 706	73 840	240 374	225 228	267 483	410 878	283 467	246 364	344 085
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others -----	844 364	2 477	4 256	11 405	44 504	58 787	84 931	167 803	133 493	134 192	202 515
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures -----	428 287	1 675	2 134	5 794	29 960	39 915	51 645	84 043	72 876	68 211	72 031
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	404 712	758	2 111	11 183	44 157	45 650	54 245	73 405	51 920	46 921	74 358
End-of-year gross book value of depreciable assets -----	5 203 228	34 328	81 758	251 551	756 768	653 086	721 122	1 004 525	563 683	519 960	616 445
1977											
All employees** -----	104 092	2 661	4 032	9 520	20 985	17 697	14 700	16 649	9 328	18 519	(NA)
Total construction receipts -----	4 215 722	23 582	85 940	291 937	702 249	654 037	623 868	812 240	483 153	1538 715	(NA)
Value added†† -----	2 993 648	16 871	64 219	214 123	507 267	473 253	453 433	582 396	331 681	1350 406	(NA)
1982 RELATIVE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE (PERCENT)											
All employees** -----	1	3	5	4	3	4	3	1	(W)	(W)	(W)
Net construction receipts† -----	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	(W)	(W)	(W)
Capital expenditures, other than land -----	1	13	11	7	6	7	6	4	(W)	(W)	(W)

Note: Underscored data fields include data from adjoining columns which have been withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

†Data for this size class include establishments with receipts of \$10,000,000 or more, which were not tabulated separately in 1977.

Table 7. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Type of Construction: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Type of construction	Construction receipts			Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Total	New construction ¹	Maintenance and repair	A	B	C
	A	B	C			
1982						
Total construction receipts†	8 181 330	6 771 812	1 409 517	1	1	1
Building construction	2 139 814	1 864 437	275 376	1	1	2
Single-family houses	671 406	575 237	96 168	2	2	5
Single-family houses, detached	538 921	459 257	79 664	3	3	6
Single-family houses, attached	132 484	115 980	16 504	4	5	5
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	129 406	120 270	9 135	2	3	8
Other residential buildings	58 537	55 006	3 531	3	3	13
Office and bank buildings	351 412	325 808	25 603	2	1	9
Office buildings	303 801	285 931	17 870	2	2	13
Bank buildings and other financial institutions	47 610	39 876	7 733	3	3	6
Farm buildings	20 566	16 012	4 554	10	11	16
Industrial buildings and warehouses	457 927	404 554	53 373	2	2	5
Industrial buildings	381 931	333 014	48 917	2	2	6
Warehouses	75 996	71 540	4 456	4	4	10
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	234 182	179 518	54 663	4	5	4
Religious buildings	16 239	13 587	2 651	6	5	24
Educational buildings	60 531	50 599	9 932	4	4	6
Hospitals and institutional buildings	83 035	76 291	6 743	2	3	7
Amusement, social, and recreational buildings	27 503	25 773	1 729	16	17	32
Other nonresidential buildings	29 065	21 776	7 288	7	8	14
Nonbuilding construction	3 858 496	3 013 137	845 359	1	1	1
Highways, streets, and related facilities	1 347 594	1 023 842	323 751	1	1	2
Outdoor swimming pools	7 773	7 581	192	18	19	37
Golf courses and putting greens	20 664	19 663	1 000	15	16	32
Parking areas	19 161	15 036	4 124	13	13	13
Recreational facilities	1 559	1 342	217	29	24	21
Bridges, tunnels, and elevated highways	111 280	85 560	25 720	4	4	10
Bridges and elevated highways	75 715	51 484	24 230	4	6	9
Bridges	57 790	35 366	22 423	4	2	10
Elevated highways	17 924	16 117	1 807	17	19	6
Tunnels	35 565	34 075	*1 489	3	2	60
Dam and reservoir construction	150 376	129 004	21 372	2	2	4
Marine construction	135 885	105 671	30 214	2	1	7
Harbor and port facilities	23 718	20 472	3 245	13	14	9
Conservation and development construction	341 065	264 388	76 677	3	4	6
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	130 596	107 362	23 233	3	4	6
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	738 745	612 736	126 009	1	2	4
Sewers, sewer lines, and related facilities	525 731	435 667	90 064	2	2	5
Water mains and related facilities	213 014	177 068	35 945	3	3	5
Pipeline, other than sewer or water lines	100 585	67 735	32 850	3	3	4
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	85 079	75 674	9 404	3	3	8
Sewage treatment plants	67 045	58 185	8 860	4	5	8
Water treatment plants	18 033	17 489	544	3	3	5
Mass transit construction	40 951	31 434	9 516	6	1	23
Heavy industrial facilities	175 950	141 926	34 023	1	1	3
Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, and chemical complexes	51 491	33 459	18 031	3	3	2
Power plants	124 459	108 467	15 992	2	2	6
Power plants, nuclear	14 190	10 254	3 935	5	3	14
Power plants, except nuclear	110 268	98 212	12 056	2	1	8
Oilfields	165 481	122 124	43 357	4	4	5
Other nonbuilding construction	262 023	181 577	80 444	4	3	9
Construction work, n.s.k.	2 183 019	1 894 237	288 781	1	1	2
1977						
Total construction receipts†	4 215 722	3 754 100	461 622	1	1	2
Building construction	1 566 493	1 458 449	108 044	1	1	3
Single-family houses	726 345	677 532	48 813	2	2	6
Apartment buildings with two or more apartments	118 448	113 877	4 571	5	5	8
Other residential buildings	26 145	23 981	2 164	4	4	11
Office and bank buildings	106 651	101 892	4 759	1	2	3
Industrial buildings and warehouses	331 610	303 127	28 483	2	2	5
Stores, restaurants, public garages, and automobile service stations	70 274	64 575	5 699	4	4	14
Educational buildings	59 822	56 902	2 920	5	5	20
Hospitals and institutional buildings	73 589	70 446	3 143	2	2	5
Other nonresidential buildings	53 609	46 118	7 491	4	4	9
Nonbuilding construction	1 634 891	1 385 264	249 627	1	1	3
Highways, streets, and related facilities	425 334	360 472	64 862	2	2	4
Dam and reservoir construction	56 812	52 162	4 650	4	4	9
Conservation and development construction	229 061	179 907	49 154	3	3	7
Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities	67 899	59 797	8 102	4	3	23
Sewers, water mains, and related facilities	347 137	304 150	42 987	2	2	5
Sewage treatment and water treatment plants	79 371	75 008	4 363	3	3	17
Power plants	66 065	63 687	2 378	1	1	6
Other nonbuilding construction	363 212	290 081	73 131	2	2	4
Construction work, n.s.k.	1 014 396	909 877	104 519	2	2	3

¹For this industry, data for additions and alterations were not collected separately. These data are included with "New Construction."

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	B	D	H
All establishments -----	19 646	135 968	2 151 859	8 181 330	5 213 437	7 336 965	5 507 225	844 364	1	1	1
Establishments not specializing by type -----	3 803	37 419	655 604	2 373 853	(NA)	2 120 420	1 574 571	253 433	1	1	1
Establishments specializing 51 percent or more -----	15 842	98 549	1 496 254	5 807 476	5 213 437	5 216 544	3 932 654	590 931	1	1	1
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, DETACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	2 485	9 811	113 787	451 171	386 332	410 488	291 150	40 683	3	3	5
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	1 132	3 730	36 888	162 949	162 949	150 687	108 878	12 262	6	6	14
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	435	2 002	20 080	77 946	71 103	72 755	48 457	5 190	9	8	9
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	346	1 356	15 424	71 772	58 510	58 682	40 096	13 090	7	8	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	337	1 547	22 295	76 121	56 005	70 203	49 514	5 918	9	9	8
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	202	944	14 796	51 598	31 824	47 484	35 377	4 114	11	9	6
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	32	230	4 303	10 783	5 938	10 675	8 826	108	19	19	6
SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSES, ATTACHED											
All establishments specializing in type -----	190	992	15 751	64 221	57 902	57 051	44 812	7 170	14	9	12
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	77	512	9 791	41 438	41 438	36 169	30 722	5 269	15	8	8
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*16	*75	1 192	4 337	*3 992	*4 239	2 748	*98	42	40	46
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*19	69	1 240	4 093	*3 274	4 017	*2 982	76	29	35	23
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	34	*195	1 657	*5 318	3 836	4 189	3 212	*1 129	46	42	56
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	29	86	1 241	6 735	4 095	6 417	4 121	318	20	15	17
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*15	*55	*630	*2 300	*1 265	*2 020	(S)	*280	57	61	62
APARTMENT BUILDINGS WITH TWO OR MORE APARTMENTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	125	940	10 020	57 378	39 071	35 302	24 340	22 076	6	6	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	28	158	1 692	6 912	6 912	5 579	4 345	1 333	9	25	24
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*8	*35	*601	*2 450	*2 205	*2 338	*1 441	*112	49	58	56
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*6	*12	*135	500	400	(D)	341	(D)	75	35	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	61	141	1 447	6 278	4 587	5 727	4 106	*551	22	23	48
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	17	536	5 405	38 966	23 721	(D)	12 385	(D)	4	6	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*5	*58	*740	*2 272	*1 245	*2 042	*1 721	*230	49	62	75
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	299	3 247	63 835	219 575	179 631	196 645	157 090	22 930	4	3	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	150	1 035	16 332	66 181	66 181	59 967	47 102	6 214	10	8	16
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	30	332	5 558	21 588	20 120	18 839	15 698	2 748	10	12	26
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	29	769	20 483	58 511	47 309	54 585	44 694	3 926	3	1	1
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	56	540	8 004	24 698	17 469	22 744	18 537	1 954	10	8	2
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	25	371	8 188	24 909	15 477	(D)	18 355	(D)	8	7	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	8	199	5 270	23 688	13 074	(D)	12 702	(D)	5	1	-
OFFICE BUILDINGS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	168	1 858	40 255	141 597	118 014	112 359	80 994	29 238	5	3	3
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	86	561	10 022	39 750	39 750	29 142	22 421	10 608	11	7	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*15	349	10 989	36 739	33 065	27 814	17 045	8 925	7	5	1
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	25	231	5 117	16 260	13 336	13 759	9 383	2 501	9	5	8
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	25	260	3 484	13 685	10 232	12 456	8 876	1 229	12	7	5
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	13	347	7 524	29 188	18 360	23 601	17 457	5 587	8	7	14
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	4	110	3 119	5 975	3 270	5 587	5 810	388	(W)	(W)	(W)
STORES, RESTAURANTS, PUBLIC GARAGES, AND AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATIONS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	224	2 030	38 289	122 886	107 626	113 531	89 973	9 355	7	7	11
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	89	994	19 483	56 345	56 345	51 043	46 147	5 301	10	6	13
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	18	*122	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	32	425	9 031	28 762	23 410	27 685	21 921	1 077	7	6	5
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	43	137	1 717	6 462	4 583	5 850	3 454	*612	33	31	52
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	25	292	4 503	15 536	9 540	14 222	10 263	1 313	11	13	24
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*17	60	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	13	-	-
HIGHWAYS, STREETS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 143	14 975	261 456	1 058 124	929 284	914 146	667 676	143 977	2	1	2
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	693	7 653	134 419	552 422	552 422	487 423	373 453	64 999	3	2	3
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	57	1 532	27 035	122 644	115 089	93 195	69 054	29 449	4	3	3
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	94	1 592	27 299	98 129	79 978	86 611	63 029	11 518	5	5	6
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	148	1 202	18 704	74 195	53 941	65 707	43 895	8 488	8	7	12
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	102	1 988	38 799	148 481	92 465	124 062	86 360	24 419	5	3	2
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	47	1 006	15 200	62 252	35 386	57 148	31 884	5 104	10	5	9
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT CONSTRUCTION											
All establishments specializing in type -----	912	5 504	80 064	313 470	273 010	294 325	222 674	19 145	5	3	7
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	662	2 907	35 896	154 061	154 061	145 110	112 107	8 951	8	6	16
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	53	497	7 884	22 848	21 400	22 312	18 801	535	14	14	16
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	69	459	8 898	34 322	28 882	31 481	20 219	2 841	10	5	4
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	76	780	12 608	39 738	29 437	35 179	24 668	4 559	10	7	5
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	33	733	13 184	57 513	36 564	55 512	43 461	2 001	9	8	3
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	18	127	1 594	4 987	2 664	4 730	3 417	257	35	28	39

Table 8. Selected Statistics for Establishments With Payroll by Specialization in Types of Construction: 1982—Con.

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. This table presents selected statistics for establishments according to degree of specialization in major types of construction work. If number of establishments or total receipts for a given type of specialization are relatively insignificant, data may not be shown. In addition, data are not shown in this table where distribution of construction receipts by type of construction was not provided in table 7. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Item	Number of establishments	All employees**	Payroll, all employees	Total construction receipts		Net construction receipts†	Value added††	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
				For all types	For specialized type				B	D	H
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H				
POWER AND COMMUNICATION TRANSMISSION LINES, TOWERS, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	214	2 434	32 788	102 274	95 649	94 747	76 013	7 527	8	4	6
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	170	1 839	23 450	74 840	74 840	70 471	56 508	4 369	9	6	7
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	18	117	1 341	3 293	3 079	3 137	2 770	*156	27	29	54
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*11	225	3 585	7 617	6 259	7 248	6 137	369	14	13	21
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	*11	172	2 797	11 096	8 242	9 221	6 542	1 875	18	13	12
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	2	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
SEWERS, SEWER LINES, AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	1 050	4 779	63 552	252 067	211 304	229 788	158 286	22 279	5	4	8
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	544	2 204	27 640	111 070	111 070	102 466	67 981	8 604	8	6	16
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	51	207	2 365	17 296	15 629	15 045	12 724	2 251	22	12	6
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	86	372	3 754	13 973	11 279	12 842	8 938	1 131	26	23	40
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	196	1 047	15 754	57 713	42 382	51 444	32 748	6 269	10	8	4
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	140	698	9 840	32 362	20 197	30 669	23 661	1 693	14	14	19
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	32	251	4 199	19 653	10 744	17 322	12 232	2 331	13	23	33
PIPELINE, OTHER THAN SEWER OR WATER LINES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	83	624	9 169	54 984	46 673	54 053	55 378	931	13	6	8
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	28	272	4 359	12 534	12 534	12 101	11 251	433	16	11	13
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*10	*20	*135	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	71	-	-
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	28	216	2 218	33 436	27 366	33 344	36 743	*92	33	8	49
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	16	115	2 457	7 884	5 699	7 483	6 359	401	6	6	7
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS											
All establishments specializing in type -----	70	309	5 944	24 581	20 239	20 508	15 924	4 073	14	11	11
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	34	89	1 236	4 588	4 588	4 460	2 923	128	28	31	23
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	*7	50	823	*3 922	*3 684	*3 192	*2 140	*730	40	44	43
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*15	81	1 313	6 156	5 120	5 837	4 542	319	28	16	31
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	1	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	*10	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	-	-	-
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	3	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	(S)	-	-	-
WATER MAINS AND RELATED FACILITIES											
All establishments specializing in type -----	172	721	8 097	39 288	31 427	35 805	25 367	3 483	24	11	22
Establishments with—											
100 percent specialization -----	38	133	2 073	16 634	16 634	15 950	12 579	684	15	6	7
90 to 99 percent specialization -----	4	4	108	299	293	278	178	20	22	21	22
80 to 89 percent specialization -----	*7	27	443	1 521	1 281	(D)	995	(D)	17	29	-
70 to 79 percent specialization -----	39	98	1 373	5 324	3 984	4 120	2 877	*1 204	29	33	59
60 to 69 percent specialization -----	68	*392	3 122	11 162	6 991	10 112	6 485	1 050	44	22	27
51 to 59 percent specialization -----	*15	*66	*978	*4 348	*2 243	(D)	*2 252	(D)	48	51	-

Table 9. Quarterly Construction Worker Hours and Employment for Establishments With

[Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Number of establishments	Average number of construction workers	Construction worker hours (thousands)	January to March		April to June	
				Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers ¹	Hours worked (thousands)
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
United States	19 646	115 059	183 896	96 321	37 615	117 938	47 984
Alabama	210	1 633	2 715	1 369	577	1 638	691
Alaska	113	1 126	1 757	998	404	1 109	450
Arizona	222	1 528	2 603	1 474	636	1 538	679
Arkansas	227	1 302	2 339	1 111	489	1 349	632
California	1 166	7 427	9 768	6 698	2 050	7 955	2 669
Colorado	522	3 387	5 185	3 089	1 127	3 400	1 334
Connecticut	376	1 821	3 136	1 262	518	1 915	846
Delaware	34	343	775	336	161	381	221
District of Columbia	*5	115	132	110	33	123	39
Florida	682	5 443	9 750	5 219	2 383	5 451	2 496
Georgia	316	1 802	3 168	1 720	701	1 753	800
Hawaii	39	296	417	310	101	291	107
Idaho	91	376	504	299	104	368	118
Illinois	787	4 135	5 844	3 031	1 021	4 256	1 534
Indiana	518	2 443	3 806	2 011	738	2 565	1 012
Iowa	387	1 423	2 099	731	279	1 548	568
Kansas	322	1 624	2 686	1 399	542	1 579	665
Kentucky	299	1 178	1 753	982	374	1 331	527
Louisiana	358	3 501	6 018	3 586	1 554	3 416	1 511
Maine	263	1 286	2 266	741	314	1 309	576
Maryland	309	2 627	4 179	2 105	818	2 817	1 082
Massachusetts	488	2 934	4 803	2 338	967	3 044	1 240
Michigan	760	3 123	4 464	2 038	676	3 261	1 177
Minnesota	471	2 279	3 423	1 335	502	2 120	777
Mississippi	159	1 125	1 962	996	384	1 215	570
Missouri	550	2 642	3 650	2 079	680	2 717	924
Montana	134	519	903	359	163	475	202
Nebraska	252	1 254	2 089	830	335	1 319	562
Nevada	98	527	765	508	179	578	220
New Hampshire	226	871	1 473	640	256	893	366
New Jersey	578	2 934	4 599	2 300	883	3 036	1 240
New Mexico	120	784	1 350	885	388	768	348
New York	960	5 106	8 298	3 670	1 455	5 461	2 205
North Carolina	495	2 609	4 153	2 389	869	2 666	1 089
North Dakota	140	777	1 257	511	202	775	313
Ohio	957	4 658	7 189	3 405	1 288	4 683	1 884
Oklahoma	383	2 133	3 786	2 247	1 007	2 223	986
Oregon	255	1 231	1 621	949	287	1 268	418
Pennsylvania	923	5 991	9 272	4 626	1 754	6 420	2 521
Rhode Island	129	533	940	344	153	561	244
South Carolina	188	1 318	2 418	1 212	533	1 325	641
South Dakota	75	405	603	223	90	373	150
Tennessee	343	2 998	5 303	2 304	960	3 060	1 411
Texas	1 422	12 415	21 717	12 998	5 538	12 278	5 457
Utah	176	901	1 398	743	279	949	357
Vermont	169	606	1 131	405	170	622	283
Virginia	509	3 496	5 478	2 987	1 076	3 510	1 482
Washington	518	1 938	2 483	1 576	477	1 988	676
West Virginia	224	896	1 277	684	240	974	369
Wisconsin	534	2 358	3 655	1 433	547	2 447	926
Wyoming	148	869	1 511	713	322	823	362

¹Sum of construction workers during pay periods including 12th of March, May, August, and November.

Payroll by State: 1982

July to September		October to December		Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—										Location of establishment
Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)	Construction workers¹	Hours worked (thousands)											
H	I	J	K	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	
124 876	52 793	113 125	45 503	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	U.S.
1 747	739	1 655	707	6	6	6	7	7	8	6	7	6	6	Ala.
1 627	627	721	275	6	7	2	3	7	7	11	13	9	12	Alaska
1 439	655	1 567	631	6	5	6	6	6	5	6	6	11	9	Ariz.
1 361	647	1 256	570	9	8	8	9	7	8	11	11	10	10	Ark.
7 705	2 721	6 892	2 326	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Calif.
3 504	1 415	3 361	1 307	6	4	6	5	7	6	7	6	6	6	Colo.
2 105	940	1 910	831	6	6	7	9	6	8	6	7	6	7	Conn.
337	206	310	186	14	13	17	15	14	15	11	12	13	15	Del.
(D)	25	(D)	34	11	18	11	21	10	18	—	23	—	24	D.C.
5 428	2 470	5 451	2 400	3	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	Fla.
1 906	888	1 786	777	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	Ga.
(D)	90	(D)	117	8	9	7	10	8	11	—	11	—	10	Hawaii
453	163	348	117	14	12	14	17	14	16	18	20	15	16	Idaho
4 560	1 748	4 325	1 540	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	5	5	Ill.
2 607	1 113	2 333	941	6	6	7	8	6	7	6	7	6	7	Ind.
1 683	685	1 556	565	10	10	11	16	10	12	10	12	10	12	Iowa
1 761	779	1 657	698	6	7	7	9	7	8	7	8	7	8	Kans.
1 179	462	1 059	388	9	8	8	10	9	10	10	10	10	11	Ky.
3 436	1 544	3 446	1 407	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	7	4	La.
1 554	742	1 417	633	9	9	11	15	9	11	8	9	9	11	Maine
2 861	1 215	2 629	1 063	5	5	5	6	4	6	5	5	5	5	Md.
3 182	1 337	3 021	1 258	6	5	5	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	Mass.
3 755	1 460	2 962	1 149	6	6	6	8	5	7	8	10	5	7	Mich.
3 171	1 291	2 259	852	6	6	7	9	7	8	5	6	6	7	Minn.
1 164	520	1 056	486	9	8	8	10	9	9	9	10	10	9	Miss.
2 985	1 094	2 647	950	5	6	6	8	5	7	5	7	6	7	Mo.
628	304	542	233	13	12	15	18	13	16	14	15	14	15	Mont.
1 443	643	1 322	547	8	8	10	13	8	10	8	9	9	11	Nebr.
506	200	464	164	9	9	9	11	10	11	8	10	10	13	Nev.
1 042	461	855	387	11	12	12	16	11	14	11	14	11	14	N.H.
3 171	1 321	2 934	1 153	5	5	5	7	5	6	5	6	5	6	N.J.
691	313	730	300	9	9	7	8	9	11	12	11	12	12	N. Mex.
5 647	2 447	5 229	2 189	4	4	5	6	4	5	4	5	4	5	N.Y.
2 600	1 136	2 638	1 058	8	8	9	10	8	9	8	9	9	9	N.C.
951	431	823	310	11	10	11	12	11	12	11	12	13	14	N. Dak.
5 188	2 132	4 949	1 883	4	4	4	6	4	5	5	5	4	5	Ohio
2 132	973	1 812	818	8	7	9	7	8	8	8	8	7	8	Okla.
1 482	508	1 127	406	9	9	12	13	10	11	8	9	10	12	Oreg.
6 710	2 768	5 862	2 227	3	3	4	5	3	4	4	4	4	4	Pa.
603	294	588	248	15	16	17	25	15	18	14	17	15	18	R.I.
1 373	654	1 278	589	10	9	9	11	10	10	10	10	11	10	S.C.
533	206	426	155	9	12	15	24	10	17	8	12	7	14	S. Dak.
3 283	1 579	3 196	1 352	5	4	6	6	5	5	4	4	5	5	Tenn.
12 427	5 681	11 488	5 039	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Tex.
1 050	434	826	327	12	9	11	11	12	11	12	9	12	10	Utah
759	377	590	300	14	14	17	20	14	17	15	16	13	17	Vt.
3 808	1 584	3 413	1 333	7	5	6	6	6	6	9	5	7	5	Va.
2 214	770	1 699	559	6	7	8	10	6	8	7	10	7	9	Wash.
949	362	853	305	9	10	10	13	10	13	10	14	10	13	W. Va.
2 785	1 176	2 524	1 004	6	6	8	10	7	8	6	7	6	7	Wis.
994	441	901	385	7	7	7	8	8	9	7	9	9	10	Wyo.

Table 10. Construction Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Location of Construction Work: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of construction work	1982					1977 construction receipts for work done in this State	Percent change 1982/ 1977 (col A ÷ F)	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for column—		
	Construction receipts for work done in this State	Construction work done by establishments located in this State		Construction work done by establishments not located in this State						
		Number	Construction receipts	Number	Construction receipts					
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	C	E	
United States -----	8 181 330	19 128	7 296 971	2 566	884 358	4 215 722	94.1	1	1	1
Alabama -----	116 164	207	89 198	53	26 966	46 456	150.1	5	5	2
Alaska -----	138 471	113	126 323	48	12 148	20 223	584.7	4	4	6
Arizona -----	141 840	221	126 293	32	15 546	43 354	227.2	5	5	9
Arkansas -----	67 874	215	52 059	38	15 815	34 020	99.5	11	15	4
California -----	769 626	1 144	736 432	38	33 193	500 719	53.7	2	2	9
Colorado -----	223 388	519	207 307	91	16 081	95 273	134.5	4	4	6
Connecticut -----	158 188	376	135 887	55	22 301	63 432	149.4	5	6	10
Delaware -----	25 755	34	23 455	36	2 299	13 395	92.3	10	10	10
District of Columbia -----	24 789	*5	4 719	28	20 070	19 598	26.5	4	21	1
Florida -----	402 931	670	365 078	43	37 853	99 538	304.8	2	3	3
Georgia -----	120 690	306	112 683	49	8 007	48 929	146.7	6	6	6
Hawaii -----	52 296	39	29 735	33	22 561	20 023	161.2	4	5	9
Idaho -----	23 608	84	18 128	46	5 479	9 639	144.9	8	10	15
Illinois -----	325 243	777	300 550	47	24 693	215 108	51.2	3	3	7
Indiana -----	175 809	514	143 410	95	32 399	118 763	48.0	5	5	4
Iowa -----	83 695	376	73 134	55	10 560	82 393	1.6	8	9	3
Kansas -----	92 982	321	87 080	64	5 902	56 561	64.4	7	7	14
Kentucky -----	112 947	285	72 261	100	40 686	73 460	53.8	6	8	7
Louisiana -----	252 349	356	229 817	62	22 532	62 941	300.9	3	3	4
Maine -----	75 684	259	66 175	35	9 508	38 792	95.1	8	10	11
Maryland -----	132 617	303	121 154	73	11 462	86 472	53.4	5	5	9
Massachusetts -----	184 263	478	167 691	67	16 571	93 811	96.4	4	4	10
Michigan -----	192 214	730	185 467	90	6 746	205 162	-6.3	4	5	15
Minnesota -----	141 570	458	134 574	49	6 996	106 856	32.5	5	5	11
Mississippi -----	110 724	148	57 551	41	53 172	27 875	297.2	3	5	2
Missouri -----	147 873	531	120 764	66	27 109	108 227	36.6	5	6	5
Montana -----	35 856	129	30 180	34	5 676	13 835	159.2	12	15	11
Nebraska -----	82 968	248	64 343	53	18 624	23 822	248.3	7	9	12
Nevada -----	43 403	98	37 743	24	5 660	23 081	88.0	7	8	11
New Hampshire -----	44 305	212	36 305	49	8 000	25 291	75.2	10	12	10
New Jersey -----	231 720	551	221 019	39	10 701	113 536	104.1	4	4	16
New Mexico -----	57 187	118	38 200	61	18 987	16 366	249.4	8	8	7
New York -----	374 278	947	349 793	115	24 484	246 525	51.8	3	3	8
North Carolina -----	115 480	471	107 067	19	8 413	77 600	48.8	7	8	3
North Dakota -----	67 672	135	49 309	33	18 362	22 360	202.6	7	9	3
Ohio -----	304 994	945	293 316	98	11 677	241 792	26.1	3	3	17
Oklahoma -----	181 085	368	142 839	48	38 245	57 787	213.4	5	7	1
Oregon -----	(D)	252	(D)	30	2 116	57 762	(D)	-	-	26
Pennsylvania -----	360 907	876	338 736	74	22 171	248 009	45.5	3	3	5
Rhode Island -----	32 273	123	30 076	18	2 197	13 850	133.0	17	18	6
South Carolina -----	93 438	178	72 709	31	20 728	39 337	137.5	6	8	1
South Dakota -----	26 888	72	21 704	9	5 184	17 807	51.0	7	9	11
Tennessee -----	123 793	309	114 652	35	9 140	62 414	98.3	6	6	9
Texas -----	891 124	1 387	846 070	71	45 053	229 395	288.5	2	2	1
Utah -----	69 386	175	50 709	12	18 677	34 115	103.4	6	9	(W)
Vermont -----	(D)	167	(D)	24	3 954	12 065	(D)	-	-	25
Virginia -----	201 910	485	175 517	56	26 393	86 124	134.4	5	4	29
Washington -----	150 251	500	128 970	45	21 280	94 962	58.2	5	5	8
West Virginia -----	65 355	217	43 884	64	21 471	39 845	64.0	7	7	9
Wisconsin -----	130 861	532	130 482	15	379	101 301	29.2	6	6	14
Wyoming -----	73 854	148	63 748	65	10 105	25 823	186.0	4	5	4

Table 11. All Business Receipts for Establishments With Payroll by Kind of Business Activity: 1982 and 1977

[Thousand dollars. Detail may not add to total due to rounding. Based on their primary business activity or combination of activities, establishments were classified into this specific industry. These establishments, however, may also be engaged in other kinds of business activities. For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Primary and other kinds of business activities	All business receipts		Relative standard error of estimate (percent)	
	1982	1977	1982	1977
All kinds of business.....	8 472 648	4 370 233	1	1
General building contractor	48 148	153 387	7	4
Highway and street contractor.....	216 518	166 820	1	3
Heavy construction contractor.....	336 193	175 122	2	3
Subdivider and developer.....	8 820	(NA)	5	(NA)
Subdividing land owned by others	311 325	(NA)	3	(NA)
Construction management	9 181	(NA)	11	(NA)
Carpentry contractor	17 403	(NA)	8	(NA)
Concrete contractor	111 001	(NA)	3	(NA)
Drywall contractor.....	2 831	(NA)	19	(NA)
Electrical contractor	6 583	(NA)	11	(NA)
Elevator contractor.....	2 451	(NA)	39	(NA)
Escalator contractor.....	4 443	(NA)	39	(NA)
Excavating and earthmoving contractor	5 682 335	2 708 574	1	1
Fencing contractor.....	2 833	(NA)	19	(NA)
Foundation contractor	674 888	544 015	2	2
Heating contractor	2 880	(NA)	16	(NA)
Iron work contractor.....	2 473	(NA)	26	(NA)
Masonry contractor, brickwork.....	9 119	(NA)	5	(NA)
Masonry contractor, other than brickwork.....	7 485	(NA)	9	(NA)
Millwright	5 853	(NA)	8	(NA)
Paper hanging contractor	2 482	(NA)	1	(NA)
Paving contractor	210 989	(NA)	2	(NA)
Plastering contractor	2 878	(NA)	7	(NA)
Plumbing contractor.....	14 412	(NA)	10	(NA)
Residential remodeling contractor	2 399	(NA)	19	(NA)
Structural steel erection contractor	7 690	(NA)	8	(NA)
Swimming pool contractor	2 092	(NA)	15	(NA)
Water well drilling contractor	13 078	(NA)	6	(NA)
Waterproofing, dampproofing, and fireproofing contractor.....	2 819	(NA)	30	(NA)
Wrecking and demolition contractor	55 858	(NA)	3	(NA)
Other types of contracting	391 856	(NA)	6	(NA)
Reinforcement steel contractor.....	2 362	(NA)	13	(NA)
Mechanical contractor	3 365	(NA)	(W)	(NA)
Architectural and engineering services for others	3 026	(NA)	15	(NA)
Mining	21 804	(NA)	8	(NA)
Manufacturing	15 943	(NA)	4	(NA)
Real estate agents and managers	7 398	(NA)	4	(NA)
Rental of construction machinery or equipment to others.....	53 912	(NA)	3	(NA)
Retail trade	44 342	(NA)	5	(NA)
Sale of land	7 310	(NA)	6	(NA)
Transportation services	36 938	(NA)	5	(NA)
Wholesale trade	11 456	(NA)	8	(NA)
Other activities	95 475	622 315	5	3

Table 12. Profile of Establishments With Payroll in This Industry: 1982 and Earlier Census Years

[For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Selected statistics	1982	1977	1972	Relative standard error of estimate (percent) for 1982
AVERAGE PER ESTABLISHMENT				
Number of employees**	6.9	6.3	6.6	1
Number of construction workers	5.9	5.5	5.8	1
Number of all other employees	1.1	.7	.7	1
Payroll, all employees	\$1,000 109.5	73.1	57.8	1
Construction worker wages	do 89.4	61.8	49.2	1
Other employee salaries	do 20.1	11.3	8.6	1
All business receipts	do 431.3	264.5	191.1	1
Total construction receipts	do 416.4	255.2	185.0	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	do 108.0	66.0	39.6	1
Construction work subcontracted to others	do 43.0	17.3	14.6	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	do 20.6	29.1	22.5	1
Gross book value of depreciable assets	do 264.9	160.3	113.5	1
AVERAGE PER EMPLOYEE				
Payroll, all employees	do 15.8	11.6	8.8	1
All business receipts	do 62.3	42.0	29.2	1
Value added††	do 40.5	28.8	20.9	1
AVERAGE PER CONSTRUCTION WORKER				
Construction worker wages	do 15.3	11.2	8.5	1
Total construction receipts	do 71.1	46.1	31.9	1
Construction worker hours	thousand 1.6	(NA)	(NA)	1
AVERAGE PER OTHER EMPLOYEE				
Other employee salaries	\$1,000 19.1	15.8	12.0	1
AVERAGE PER DOLLAR OF TOTAL CONSTRUCTION RECEIPTS				
Payroll, all employees	.260	.286	.312	1
Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	.259	.259	.214	1
Payments for construction work subcontracted to others	.100	.068	.079	1
Capital expenditures, other than land	.050	.114	.122	1
Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures	.050	.052	(NA)	1

Table 13. Selected Industry Ratios for Establishments With Payroll by State: 1982

For meaning of abbreviations and symbols, see introductory text. For explanation of terms, see appendixes]

Location of establishment	Average number of employees** per establishment	Payroll per employee (\$1,000)	Construction worker hours per construction worker (thousands)	Total construction receipts per construction worker (\$1,000)	Average per dollar of total construction receipts				
					Payroll, all employees	Payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels	Payments for construction work sub-contracted to others	Capital expenditures, other than land	Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures
United States	6.9	15.8	1.6	71.1	.263	.259	.103	.049	.052
Alabama	11.7	12.6	1.7	70.4	.269	.328	.106	.056	.063
Alaska	12.5	23.5	1.6	112.2	.263	.218	.059	.034	.092
Arizona	8.0	17.1	1.7	87.4	.229	.313	.094	.036	.043
Arkansas	6.3	15.6	1.8	74.2	.232	.384	.050	.124	.050
California	7.8	20.2	1.3	100.4	.247	.237	.144	.042	.090
Colorado	7.5	16.2	1.5	65.7	.286	.241	.090	.054	.056
Connecticut	5.6	18.3	1.7	75.6	.281	.261	.097	.063	.034
Delaware	12.0	16.9	2.3	68.6	.293	.201	.134	.054	(D)
District of Columbia	(D)	(D)	1.1	53.5	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)	(D)
Florida	9.5	13.7	1.8	69.1	.238	.257	.106	.045	.061
Georgia	6.4	13.7	1.8	66.3	.232	.278	.090	.059	.056
Hawaii	9.7	20.4	1.4	100.5	.260	.219	.199	(D)	.094
Idaho	4.7	12.2	1.3	57.3	.241	.233	.057	.052	.045
Illinois	6.3	19.0	1.4	85.8	.264	.251	.103	.043	.040
Indiana	5.6	15.3	1.6	63.8	.284	.281	.073	.047	.028
Iowa	4.3	12.6	1.5	53.3	.274	.249	.061	.057	.023
Kansas	5.9	15.4	1.7	66.7	.271	.290	.093	.064	.041
Kentucky	4.5	14.2	1.5	67.7	.239	.229	.207	.035	.035
Louisiana	11.5	17.1	1.7	73.9	.272	.262	.075	.063	.050
Maine	5.9	12.7	1.8	52.9	.293	.257	.093	.052	.020
Maryland	9.9	14.8	1.6	58.9	.291	.235	.109	.034	.075
Massachusetts	7.3	16.6	1.6	65.3	.310	.259	.071	.042	.064
Michigan	4.9	15.6	1.4	71.3	.262	.253	.115	.041	.040
Minnesota	5.7	16.0	1.5	67.9	.277	.250	.096	.067	.031
Mississippi	8.0	11.7	1.7	62.8	.210	.164	.075	.079	.115
Missouri	5.6	15.8	1.4	64.1	.287	.213	.105	.042	.029
Montana	4.5	15.6	1.7	70.3	.258	.246	.110	.089	.030
Nebraska	5.6	14.4	1.7	58.8	.276	.259	.074	.033	.013
Nevada	6.3	19.5	1.5	78.4	.290	.215	.104	.042	.106
New Hampshire	4.5	12.6	1.7	53.7	.278	.268	.082	.024	.020
New Jersey	5.9	17.6	1.6	82.5	.249	.277	.099	.037	.047
New Mexico	8.0	14.9	1.7	61.8	.295	.211	.052	.068	.059
New York	6.3	16.8	1.6	71.3	.280	.279	.100	.037	.037
North Carolina	6.2	9.4	1.6	43.8	.249	.256	.075	.048	.031
North Dakota	6.4	14.6	1.6	67.2	.251	.296	.074	.048	.043
Ohio	5.8	17.3	1.5	69.9	.293	.303	.094	.049	.044
Oklahoma	6.8	16.3	1.8	74.6	.267	.230	.070	.059	.037
Oregon	6.0	16.4	1.3	81.6	.248	.254	.162	.027	.037
Pennsylvania	7.7	15.5	1.5	66.3	.277	.258	.120	.039	.034
Rhode Island	5.0	16.6	1.8	62.2	.324	.246	.098	.036	.038
South Carolina	8.0	12.4	1.8	56.7	.250	.288	.111	.057	.065
South Dakota	(D)	(D)	1.5	68.3	(D)	(D)	(D)	.061	(D)
Tennessee	10.1	13.9	1.8	73.7	.220	.219	.184	.062	.054
Texas	10.1	15.6	1.7	71.4	.252	.276	.088	.058	.055
Utah	5.7	13.4	1.6	59.1	.253	.243	.085	.059	.018
Vermont	4.3	12.1	1.9	57.4	.251	.272	.051	.056	.015
Virginia	7.9	13.3	1.6	56.8	.270	.276	.111	.061	.086
Washington	4.4	16.2	1.3	73.3	.261	.232	.157	.060	.049
West Virginia	4.5	14.9	1.4	61.5	.275	.213	.056	.051	.038
Wisconsin	5.2	15.6	1.6	71.3	.259	.246	.099	.041	.054
Wyoming	6.6	18.6	1.7	75.0	.279	.227	.060	.041	.052

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APPENDIX A.

Explanation of Terms

Construction—Is composed of three broad categories: (1) new construction, (2) additions and alterations, and (3) maintenance and repair. "New construction" includes the complete, original erection of structures and essential service facilities and the initial installation of integral equipment such as elevators and escalators. "Additions and alterations" includes construction activity making structural changes to existing facilities. "Maintenance and repair" includes the restoration of existing buildings or other structures or their service facilities, including the replacement of integral parts. Repainting, repapering, reroofing, etc., are also included.

Construction includes:

- special trade contracting such as electrical work, painting, and carpentering on mobile structures (trailers, mobile homes, and ships).
- support activities by construction contractors on mineral properties, except the following: sinking mine shafts; tunneling and shoring mines; erection, repairing and dismantling of drilling rigs; and building well foundations.
- the physical development of land for purposes other than agriculture.
- demolition of existing structures.

Construction does not include:

- shipbuilding.
- manufacturing of other mobile structures.

Number of establishments in business during year—Includes all establishments that were in business at any time during the year. It covers all full-year and part-year operations. Construction establishments which were inactive or idle for the entire year were not included.

Number of establishments in business at end of year—Includes all full-year or part-year establishments that were in business at the end of 1982.

Proprietors and working partners—These data were not collected on the census report forms. The data shown are based on crediting each sole proprietorship establishment with one active proprietor and each partnership establishment with two working partners. The partnership factor was based on information received during a large-scale test conducted in prior years.

All employees—Comprised all full-time and part-time employees on the payrolls of construction establishments who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of March, May, August, and November. Included are all persons on paid-sick leave, paid holidays, and paid vacations during these pay periods. Officers of corporations are included, but proprietors and partners of unincorporated firms are excluded.

Total employment is calculated for each establishment and is derived by summing the construction workers data reported for March, May, August, and November, dividing by 4 and adding to it the number of other employees reported for March.

This approach was designed to simplify the questionnaire format and the reporting requirements of respondents. The industry average of these four selected pay periods approximates very closely the average employment for the year that would be obtained by using pay periods in all 12 months for almost all of the construction industries.

Construction workers—Includes all workers up through the working supervisor level directly engaged in construction operations, such as painters, carpenters, plumbers, and electricians. Included are journeymen, mechanics, apprentices, laborers, truck drivers and helpers, equipment operators, and on-site record keepers and security guards. Supervisory employees above the working supervisor level are excluded from this category but are included in the "other employees" category.

Other employees—Includes employees in executive, purchasing, accounting, personnel, professional, technical activities, and routine office functions. Also included are supervisory employees above the working supervisor level.

Construction worker hours—Includes the total number of hours worked by construction workers. Construction worker hours were collected for each of the four quarters of 1982 and are published in the detailed statistics tables.

Payroll—Includes the gross earnings paid in the calendar year 1982 to all employees on the payroll of construction establishments. It includes all forms of compensation, such as salaries, wages, commissions, dismissal pay, bonuses, vacation and sick-leave pay, prior to such deductions as employees' Social Security contributions, withholding taxes, group insurance, union dues, and savings bonds. The total includes salaries of officers of these establishments, if a corporation, but excludes payments to the proprietor or partners, if an unincorporated concern.

Payroll data were collected and tabulated for the employment categories described above and separately for the first quarter of 1982.

Payroll data for auxiliary establishments of multiestablishment companies are not included in these totals. Selected data for these types of establishments are found in the industry summary report and the 1982 Enterprise Statistics reports.

Employer costs for fringe benefits—Represents expenditures made by the employer during 1982 for legally required and voluntary fringe benefit programs for employees. These include employers' Social Security contributions, unemployment compensation, workers' compensation, State temporary disability payments, union negotiated benefits, life insurance premiums, pension plans, insurance premiums on hospital and medical plans, and welfare plans.

All business receipts—Includes all receipts from general contracting, special trade contracting or subcontracting, and land development and improvement work. It also includes all receipts from the sale of land (not recorded as fixed assets of the reporting establishments) and buildings built for sale. All other receipts from the reporting establishment's other business operations (rental of equipment to others, wholesale or retail sales, etc.) are also included.

Money obtained during the year in the form of construction loans is not treated as receipts, nor is money realized from the sale or other disposition of the establishment's fixed assets.

Also excluded are receipts from operations in foreign countries and nonoperating income such as interest and dividends.

All business receipts are broken down in the following detail:

Total construction receipts—Includes all receipts during 1982 for construction work performed by general contractors, special trades contractors or subcontractors, and for land development and improvement work. Included are receipts for maintenance and repair construction work, as well as for new construction and additions and alterations. Also included is the value of any construction work done by the reporting establishments for themselves.

Builders were instructed to include in this item their 1982 receipts from the sale of buildings and other structures built for sale, excluding from these receipts the value of the land (see "land receipts" below) but including the value of any improvements an establishment made to the land. Builders who traded a new home or other building for an existing one were to include the estimated value of the trade-in.

Also included in construction receipts were fees received as sponsors of joint ventures and fees received as agents for owners (for construction work).

Excluded were receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work done by the reporting establishment for others and receipts from the rental of equipment to others (see "other business receipts" below).

Establishments engaged in the sale and installation of such construction components as plumbing, heating, and central air conditioning supplies and equipment; lumber and building materials; paint, glass, and wallpaper; and electrical and wiring supplies for construction purposes were instructed to include as construction receipts both the receipts for the installation and the receipts for the value (selling price) of the items installed. (Receipts for the selling price of items sold but not installed were to be included in "other business receipts.")

Receipts for work subcontracted in from others—Covers receipts during 1982 for work done by reporting establishments for other construction contractors or builders. Establishments were asked to report the approximate percent of total construction receipts accounted for by such work, and the percentages reported were applied to the reported construction receipts to develop a value for this item.

Land receipts—Includes receipts from the sale of land, whether held for sale or sold in connection with the sale of houses and other structures. It excludes the value of any improvements made to the land prior to the sale. (That value was to be included in construction receipts.)

Other business receipts—Includes business receipts not reported as construction receipts or land receipts. The item includes business receipts from retail and wholesale trade, rental of equipment, manufacturing, transportation, legal service, insurance, finance, rental of property and other real estate operations, and other nonconstruction activities. Receipts for separately definable architectural and engineering work for others are also included here.

Net construction receipts—Derived for each establishment by subtracting the payments made for construction work subcontracted to others from the total construction receipts. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Value added—Derived for each establishment, value added is equal to all business receipts, less payments for construction work subcontracted to others and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. For SIC 6552 and SIC 1531, for which land receipts are significant, value added is modified to be equal to all business receipts less land receipts; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for materials, components, supplies, and fuels. (For a further explanation, see "Duplication of Receipts" section in the Introduction.)

Selected payments—Represents the total of payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for construction work subcontracted to others; and payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants. Capital expenditures and rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures are shown elsewhere.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include:

- total payments made by the reporting establishments during 1982 for the purchase of all materials, components, and supplies, except fuels, used for construction. (Supplies include expendable tools charged to current accounts.)
- freight and other direct charges incurred by the reporting establishment in acquiring the materials, components, and supplies are also included, as are the value of materials, components, and supplies obtained from other establishments of the respondent's company. Payments represent the amount paid after discounts.
- payments for materials, components, and supplies used by the reporting establishments in the construction of new plants or equipment for themselves, which are chargeable to their fixed assets accounts, are included in this item as are payments for materials bought and resold to others.
- payments made for direct purchases of materials, components, and supplies even though the purchases were subsequently provided to subcontractors for their use.

Payments for materials, components, and supplies include only payments for physical goods and represent the amount paid after discounts.

Excluded from this item are:

- services such as advertising, telephone, telegraph and cable, insurance, developmental and research services of engineering, management, marketing, and other professional consultants, unless their costs are included in the prices paid for materials.
- overhead items such as depreciation charges against plant and equipment, rent and rental allowances, interest payments, royalties, patent fees, payments for land, rental of construction machinery or equipment, and construction work let out to other construction contractors.
- materials furnished to contractors by the owners of projects.

Payments for construction work subcontracted to others include:

- all payments made during 1982 for construction work subcontracted out to other construction contractors. General contractors were instructed to include payments to subcontractors. Builders were instructed to include payments made to general contractors and also payments made directly to subcontractors.
- special trade contractors were instructed to include payments made to other subcontractors. The payments made by the reporting establishment for its purchases of materials, components, and supplies are not included here, even if they were provided to a subcontractor for his use. Such purchases are reported under a separate category, "payments for materials, components, and supplies." However, if payments to subcontractors covered materials purchased directly by the subcontractors, then the total of such payments (including material charges) should have been reported in this item.

Excluded from this item are:

- payments made for the rental of construction machinery or equipment.

Payments for selected power, fuels, and lubricants include:

- payments made for fuels, lubricants, and electric energy purchased during the year from other companies, or received from other establishments of the parent company.
- payments made for natural and manufactured gas, fuel oil, coal and coke products, etc.

Dollar amounts include freight and other direct charges.

Storage capacity for fuels—Data for storage capacity for fuels were collected from heavy construction contractors, other than building construction contractors. Data are published in the detailed statistics tables for the heavy construction industries, i.e., SIC 1611, SIC 1622, SIC 1623, and SIC 1629.

Rental payments for machinery, equipment, and structures—Includes all payments made during 1982 for renting or leasing construction machinery and equipment, transportation equipment, production equipment, office equipment, furniture and fixtures, scaffolding, office space, and buildings. It excludes payments for the rental of land. It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized. Such payments are included in "capital expenditures." It also excludes payments made under agreements which, in effect, are true subcontract construction arrangements; such payments are included in payments for "construction work subcontracted to others."

Selected purchased services—Includes all payments made during 1982 for communication services purchased from other companies or from other establishments of the parent company. It also includes the cost of all repairs made to structures and equipment by outside firms, or from other establishments of the parent companies. It includes only the cost of that repair necessary to maintain property and equipment. It excludes the cost of improvements that increases the value of property, or the cost of adapting it for another use.

Fixed assets and depreciation—Refers to the value of all fixed tangible assets such as buildings and other structures (offices, shops, etc.); stationary machinery (generators, shop equipment, etc.); mobile machinery (tractors, trucks, etc.); and other equipment (office furniture and fixtures, etc.). Not included are such items as current assets, depletable assets, intangible assets, and nondepreciable assets.

Data on fixed assets and depreciation were collected separately for: (1) structures, additions, and related facilities; (2) machinery and equipment; and (3) the total of both.

Respondents were asked to report the gross book value-acquisition cost (original cost or other basis) at the beginning and at the end of 1982. They were also asked to report capitalized expenditures, depreciation charges, and the gross value of assets sold, retired, scrapped, destroyed, etc., during 1982.

Capital expenditures—Refers to all costs actually incurred during 1982 which were or would be chargeable to the fixed assets accounts of the reporting establishments and which were of the type for which depreciation accounts are ordinarily maintained. These expenditures cover the acquisition, the construction, and the major alteration of the reporting establishment's own buildings and other structures, whether purchased, constructed under contract, or constructed by the reporting establishment's own forces; and the acquisition of machinery and equipment. Included are payments made under agreements which, in effect, are conditional sales contracts and which, as a result, are capitalized.

Respondents were instructed not to include any expenditures actually made prior to, or after 1982. For example, if they began construction of a building for an establishment's own use before 1982 and did not complete it until after 1982, they were to report only those costs actually incurred during 1982.

If capital expenditures were not recorded directly at the establishment level but handled centrally at the company or division level, respondents were requested to report appropriate estimates for the individual establishments.

- **New structures and related facilities**—Includes the total expenditures during 1982 for new buildings and structures, major additions and alterations to buildings and structures, and other facilities for the reporting establishment's use (such as roads, docks, tracks, parking lots, and fences). It excludes expenditures for land.
- **New machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for new machinery and new equipment. This item also includes capitalized repairs and improvements to used machinery and equipment.
- **New automobiles and trucks intended primarily for highway use**—Includes expenditures for new automobiles and trucks and capitalized repairs and improvements to used automobiles and trucks.
- **Used structures and related facilities**—Covers expenditures for used structures and related facilities acquired from others.
- **Used machinery and equipment**—Includes expenditures for used machinery and equipment acquired from others, including automobiles and trucks. Capitalized repairs and improvements to such equipment are reported as new machinery and equipment.

Value of inventories—Includes all of the materials and supplies that are owned and located within the United States. Excludes materials which are owned by others, but held by the reporting establishment.

Inventories of multiestablishment companies were instructed to be reported by the establishment that is responsible for the inventories even if these inventories were held at a separate location.

Establishments building structures on their own land for sale (operative builders) were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year but not to include the structures not yet sold or under construction.

Land subdividers and developers were instructed to include the value of materials on hand at the end of the year, but not include land not yet sold or under construction.

Ownership of construction projects—This item shows the distribution of construction receipts by ownership of the project—Government owned or privately owned. This classification relates to the ownership of the projects or work undertaken and not to the financing. Government owned projects cover those owned by the Federal, Commonwealth, or local governments including public authorities and special districts.

Types of construction—This item provides data by the types of buildings, structures, or other facilities being constructed or worked on by construction establishments in 1982. Respondents were instructed that each building, structure, or other facility should be classified in terms of its function. For example, a restaurant building was to be classified in the restaurant category whether it was designed as a commercial restaurant building or an auxiliary unit of an educational institution. However, complex projects consisting of two or more types of buildings, structures, or other facilities are difficult to classify because sufficient information is seldom available. Therefore, respondents were told to classify complex projects by the major function of the total complex.

In addition, heavy construction contractors and special trade contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, including additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. General building contractors were requested to report the percentage of construction receipts derived from new construction work, from additions and alterations, and from maintenance and repair work for each of these types. See the definition of "Construction" for the meanings of new construction, additions and alterations, and maintenance and repair.

Building construction:

- **Single-family houses, detached**—Includes all residential buildings constructed for one family use.
- **Single-family houses, attached (includes townhouses)**—Includes all residential buildings with two or more living quarters side by side, completely independent of one another, and separated by an unbroken party or lot line wall from ground to roof.
- **Apartment buildings with two or more apartments**—Includes high-rise, low-rise, or any structures other than containing two or more housing units.
- **Other residential buildings**—Includes hotels, motels, dormitories, and other nonhousekeeping residential structures.
- **Bank buildings and other financial institutions**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily to house banks or other financial institutions.
- **Warehouses**—Includes commercial warehouses, cold storage plants, grain elevators, miniwarehouses, and other storage buildings.
- **Farm buildings, nonresidential**—Includes nonresidential farm buildings such as barns, poultry houses, implement sheds, and farm silos.
- **Industrial buildings**—Includes all industrial buildings and plants which are used to house production and assembly activities. Note that heavy industrial facilities such as blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc., are NOT included in this category, but are shown under nonbuilding construction.
- **Office buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used primarily for office space or for government administrative offices.
- **Other commercial buildings such as stores, restaurants, and automobile service stations**—Includes all buildings which are intended for use primarily in the wholesale, retail, and service trades. For example, complete shopping centers, department stores, drug stores, restaurants, public garages, and auto service stations.
- **Religious buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended for religious services or functions, such as churches, synagogues, convents, monasteries, and seminaries.

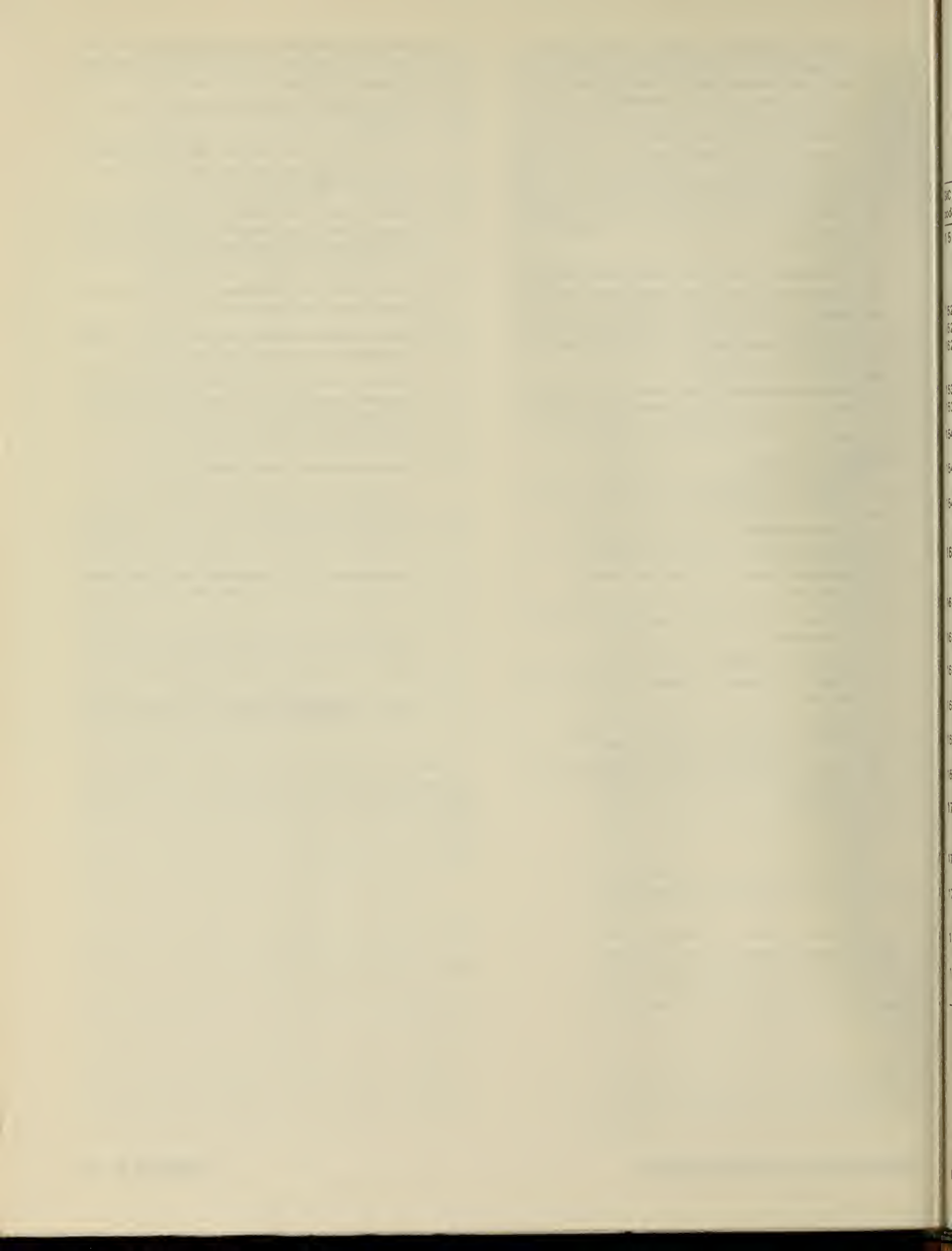
- **Educational buildings**—Includes all buildings which are used directly in administrative and instructional activities, such as colleges, universities, elementary and secondary schools, correspondence, commercial, and trade schools. Libraries, museums and art galleries, as well as laboratories which are not a part of a manufacturing establishment, are also included.
- **Hospitals and institutional buildings**—Includes all buildings which are intended to provide hospital and institutional care, such as clinics, infirmaries, sanitariums, nursing homes, homes for the aged, and orphanages.
- **Amusement, social, and recreational buildings**—Includes buildings which are used primarily for entertainment, social, and recreational activities, such as sports arenas, theaters, music halls, golf and country club buildings, skating rinks, bowling alleys, and indoor swimming pools.
- **Other nonresidential buildings**—Includes buildings which are not classified elsewhere, such as fire stations, bus and air passenger terminals, hangars, etc.

Nonbuilding construction:

- **Outdoor swimming pools**—Includes wading pools and reflecting pools.
- **Elevated highways**—Includes roads, highways, and causeways built on structural supports.
- **Bridges**—Includes viaducts, trestles, and overpasses.
- **Tunnels**—Includes highway, pedestrian, and railway tunnels, etc.
- **Railroad construction**—Includes the construction of railroad beds, tracks, freight yards, and signal towers.
- **Subway construction**—Includes urban mass transit subway systems above or below ground.
- **Dam and reservoir construction**—Includes hydroelectric, water supply, and flood control dams and reservoirs.

- **Marine construction**—Includes dredging, underwater rock removal, breakwaters, navigational channels, jetties, and locks.
- **Harbor and port facilities**—Includes docks, piers, and wharves.
- **Conservation and development construction**—Includes land reclamation, irrigation projects, drainage canals, dikes, and levees.
- **Power and communication transmission lines, towers, and related facilities**—Includes telephone and telegraph lines, television and radio towers, electric light and power facilities.
- **Power plants, except nuclear**—Includes electric and steam generating plants.
- **Power plants, nuclear**—Includes atomic energy plants and nuclear reactors.
- **Sewers, sewerlines, and related facilities**—Includes sanitary and storm sewers and related facilities.
- **Sewage treatment plants**—Includes sewage treatment and waste disposal plants.
- **Water mains and related facilities**—Includes water supply systems and related facilities.
- **Water treatment plants**—Includes water filtration and water softening plants.
- **Pipeline construction other than sewer or waterlines**—Includes pipelines for the transmission of gas, petroleum products, and liquefied gases.
- **Blast furnaces, petroleum refineries, chemical complexes, etc.**—Includes coke ovens, and mining appurtenances such as tipples and washeries.
- **Other nonbuilding construction**—Includes all types of nonbuilding construction, not included elsewhere.

Location of construction work—This item includes data for each State in which respondents engaged in construction work and the extent (percent of construction receipts) of that work.



APPENDIX B. Standard Industrial Classification Titles for Industry Groups and Industries

SIC code	Industry titles	SIC code	Industry titles
15	BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND OPERATIVE BUILDERS	17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS—Con.
152	General Building Contractors—Residential Buildings	173	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1521	General Contractors—Single-Family Houses	1731	Electrical Work Special Trade Contractors
1522	General Contractors—Residential Buildings, Other Than Single-Family Houses	174	Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting, and Plastering Special Trade Contractors
153	Operative Builders	1741	Masonry, Stone Setting, and Other Stonework Special Trade Contractors
1531	Operative Builders	1742	Plastering, Drywall, Acoustical and Insulation Work Special Trade Contractors
154	General Building Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings	1743	Terrazzo, Tile, Marble, and Mosaic Work Special Trade Contractors
1541	General Contractors—Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	175	Carpentering and Flooring Special Trade Contractors
1542	General Contractors—Nonresidential Buildings, Other Than Industrial Buildings and Warehouses	1751	Carpentering Special Trade Contractors
16	CONSTRUCTION OTHER THAN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION—GENERAL CONTRACTORS	1752	Floor Laying and Other Floorwork Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
161	Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated Highways	176	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
1611	Highway and Street Construction Contractors	1761	Roofing and Sheet Metal Work Special Trade Contractors
162	Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street Construction	177	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1622	Bridge, Tunnel, and Elevated Highway Construction Contractors	1771	Concrete Work Special Trade Contractors
1623	Water, Sewer, Pipe Line, Communication and Power Line Construction Contractors	178	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
1629	Heavy Construction Contractors, N.E.C.	1781	Water Well Drilling Special Trade Contractors
17	CONSTRUCTION—SPECIAL TRADE CONTRACTORS	179	Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors
171	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1791	Structural Steel Erection Special Trade Contractors
1711	Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric), and Air Conditioning Special Trade Contractors	1793	Glass and Glazing Work Special Trade Contractors
172	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1794	Excavating and Foundation Work Special Trade Contractors
1721	Painting, Paper Hanging, and Decorating Special Trade Contractors	1795	Wrecking and Demolition Work Special Trade Contractors
		1796	Installation or Erection of Building Equipment Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		1799	Special Trade Contractors, N.E.C.
		6552	SUBDIVIDERS AND DEVELOPERS, EXCEPT CEMETERIES

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APPENDIX C.

Geographic Divisions and States

NEW ENGLAND STATES

Connecticut
Maine
Massachusetts
New Hampshire
Rhode Island
Vermont

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES

New Jersey
New York
Pennsylvania

EAST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Illinois
Indiana
Michigan
Ohio
Wisconsin

WEST NORTH CENTRAL STATES

Iowa
Kansas
Minnesota
Missouri
Nebraska
North Dakota
South Dakota

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES

Delaware
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Maryland

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES—Con.

North Carolina
South Carolina
Virginia
West Virginia

EAST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Alabama
Kentucky
Mississippi
Tennessee

WEST SOUTH CENTRAL STATES

Arkansas
Louisiana
Oklahoma
Texas

MOUNTAIN STATES

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Montana
Nevada
New Mexico
Utah
Wyoming

PACIFIC STATES

Alaska
California
Hawaii
Oregon
Washington

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PUBLICATION PROGRAM

1982 CENSUS OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES

Publications of the 1982 Census of Construction Industries, containing data on construction establishments in the United States, are described below. Publications order forms for the specific reports may be obtained from any Department of Commerce district office or from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Preliminary Reports

Preliminary data from the 1982 census have been issued in 27 industry reports and 1 summary report. These reports are superseded by more detailed final reports.

Final Reports

Final detailed statistics are issued in separate paperbound reports.

Industry series—28 reports (CC82-I-1 to -28)

Industry series—27 reports (CC82-I-1 to -27). These reports present data for establishments with payroll and are published for each of the 27 industries included in the census. Each industry report presents 1982 data by State and for the United States on number of construction establishments; receipts; employment; hours worked; payrolls; payments to subcontractors; payments for materials, components, and supplies; payments for power and fuels; payments for selected purchased services; payments for the rental of machinery, equipment, and structures; value added; capital expenditures during the year; and depreciable assets. Limited data for 1977, 1972, and 1967 are also shown. In addition, more detailed data are shown at the U.S. level on construction receipts by type of structure (single-family houses, streets, roads, etc.). Selected data also are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size.

U.S. Summary—1 report (CC82-I-28). This report summarizes the data for establishments with payroll presented in the 27 individual industry reports and presents limited data for establishments with no payroll.

Geographic area series—10 reports (CC82-A-1 to -10)

Division reports (CC82-A-1 to -9). These reports are published for States grouped according to the nine census geographic divisions. Much of the geographic area series data are the same as presented in the

industry series, except here they are organized by State rather than by industry. Similar data also are presented for selected SMSA's. Data are provided for establishments classified by their employment size and receipts size. Data for establishments with no payroll as well as comparative 1977, 1972, and 1967 figures, on a limited basis, also are shown.

U.S. Summary by State (CC82-A-10). This report summarizes the data, as presented in the nine individual geographic division reports, for establishments with and without payroll.

Special series—1 report (CC82-SP-1)

Legal form of organization and type of operation (CC82-SP-1)—This report presents limited data (number of establishments, number of proprietors and working partners, total employment, and total receipts) for construction establishments without payroll, for construction establishments with payroll, and for the aggregate, classified by industry and by legal form of organization. It also contains selected statistics (number of establishments, employment, payrolls, receipts, payments to subcontractors, net construction receipts, and value added) for construction establishments with payroll, classified by industry and by type of operation (multiunit or single-unit) and by legal form of organization.

Final Report Volume

Final paperbound reports subsequently are assembled and reissued in one clothbound volume.

Microfiche

All published data also are available on microfiche.

OTHER ECONOMIC CENSUSES REPORTS

Data on retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, manufactures, enterprise statistics, minority-owned businesses, women-owned businesses, and transportation also are issued as part of the 1982 Economic Censuses. A separate series of reports covers the censuses of outlying areas—Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands of the United States, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands. All published reports and microfiche are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. Appropriate announcements and order forms describing these products are available free of charge from Data User Services Division, Customer Services (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

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U.S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D.C. 20402

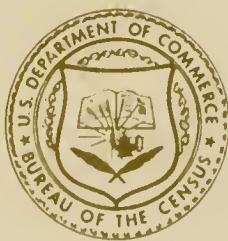


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